

M'KINLEY'S ENVIABLE RECORD.
President During Four Years in Office Solves All Grave Problems Before the Nation.

William McKinley has been inaugurated President of the United States for the second time, as his own successor. This is a distinction which he shares with Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Lincoln and Grant. The American people can give to no citizen better evidence of their absolute confidence in him—a confidence which is the child of experience—than when they continue him at the head of national affairs.

In the winter of 1890 no one would have ventured to say that in a little over ten years' time William McKinley would be entering upon a second term of office as President of the United States. He had just been defeated for reelection to the House of Representatives. He was one of the many Republicans who were victims of the reverses which befall the Republican party that year, reverses which were ascribed in part to the enactment of the tariff act which bears his name. It was assumed hastily by some that McKinley's political career was at an end.

The following year the Ohio Republicans made him their candidate for Governor, and elected him by a plurality of 20,500. In 1893 they re-elected him by a plurality of 80,000. All this showed that he was a strong man, Ohio and the nation who has given evidence that the great States behind him may legitimately begin to dream of the presidency. The defeat of Mr. McKinley in 1890 opened the doors of the White House to him. His record as Governor gave him the prestige which secured for him in 1896 the presidential nomination. Overcoming a character of such a character, and heavy approval of that record that they recalled him by an increased majority. Not all of his two-term predecessors were thus honored. He is deserving of the special mark of popular favor, for during four years he has been exposed to the scrutiny of the world. He has been seen by the people of all nations. He has been scrutinized closely every act. Nothing has been disclosed to his disadvantage.

Ends a Commercial Crisis.
When he took the oath of office four years ago Mr. McKinley was confronted with a serious commercial crisis. The country had been in business difficulties for years, and all things were going bad to worse. He was pledged to a new tariff policy as compared with that which had prevailed during Mr. Cleveland's administration.

Almost the first act of the new President was to call an extra session of Congress for the express purpose of revising the Wilson tariff. The act was passed in the form of the principal act for the business depression of the previous four years. That law was passed through Congress rapidly and without a scandal. Even the delicate subject of the tariff on sugar was handled in a way which left no taint on the administration.

The Dingley tariff was much better than its predecessor, but it had proved eminently satisfactory, and the President's prediction that the treasury would be full to overflowing as soon as labor was protected by an adequate customs tariff has been fulfilled.

The four years of prosperity which have followed the four years of adversity have justified William McKinley in his financial and tariff policies, which only ten years ago lost him his seat in Congress. The prosperity of the country is so self-evident that even his Democratic adversaries have never attempted to dispute seriously the fact, and the treasury statement today is of such a character as to demonstrate, so far as figures can, the complete success of the Republican policy, of which McKinley has been the recognized prophet.

Calm Amid War Clouds.
With the beginning of the administration the clouds of war had begun to roll up. Mr. McKinley fell heir to a distracted international situation, which could have only one outcome. He was not responsible for the preliminary negotiations and he had done nothing to bring on the clash with the kingdom of Spain. He accepted the pledge of his party that conditions in Cuba must be improved and he was honestly attempting to force Spain to agree to some peaceful solution of the problem when a disaster occurred which shocked the civilized world and precipitated war.

The battleship Maine was blown up in Havana harbor and while the most careful inquiry could not develop the responsibility the American people and the world at large could only be convinced that certain Spaniards, unoffending, but maliciously, destroyed the ship.

This was the chance of all chances for a man without a backbone to lose his head. William McKinley did not. He was waiting to prevent war if such a thing were possible and to make certain that the tide of popular opinion would not run back.

When the time for action there was no indecision. The President applied to Congress without hesitation and that body with a burst of confidence which was especially shown in a surprise vote public voted to the President the absolute disposition of \$50,000,000. Never before in the history of the United States had any President—Cromwell—Washington

to-day is as firmly established as that of Canada, and considering the character of the people it is quite as well adapted to the purposes.

Firm as to Cuba.
Just at the close of his administration this President has given a singular exhibition of the real firmness of his character and of the wise and well considered determination of his purposes. It was Cuba for which the United States went to war with Spain. Partially out of distrust of the President at that time Congress made an ill-considered pledge that Cuba should be free and independent. The President in 1898 opposed that pledge, and now in 1901 people see that he was right.

The country, however, has not failed to meet the Cuban situation in an honest spirit. The letter of the Teller pledge is to be kept, but the Cuban people have to be taught the great fundamental principle of American policy, that the spirit of the republic is liberty, and not license or anarchy.

The President, without any hesitation, declared that as Congress had made the pledge of independence so Congress must determine the time when the American protectorate should cease. He did not hesitate to say that he would call Congress in special session if necessary to determine this grave question. Finally, at his suggestion and practically under his direction, a series of conditions has been drawn up and has been passed by Congress which must not be met by Cuba before that island obtains its freedom.

These conditions, dictated by the President, retain in the United States a wise supervision over the affairs of Cuba, to be exercised only so far as becomes necessary for the protection of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness in the island and for the protection of the infant republic itself from the rapacity of old and unscrupulous European powers.

The conditions imposed by Congress at the suggestion of the President permit the American eagle to hover over the island almost in perpetuity, guarding it against outside foes and protecting it against itself. No European vessel will seize the custom houses of Cuba and no European Cuban patriots will lead the rich merchants of Havana. The capital of the island will not be permitted to become a breeding place for pestilence, and the navy of the United States will find a home for years to come in Cuban waters.

Now, too, comes a strong, manly and honest civil policy for the Philippine Islands. Those islands, which have been the scene of so many different and conflicting policies, are now to be governed by a single policy, that of the United States. The islands, which have been the scene of so many different and conflicting policies, are now to be governed by a single policy, that of the United States.

The tariff commission already has begun the work of civilizing the Philippines, according to the American standards, and William McKinley expects to enact a civil government, which will be so elastic as to adjust itself readily to the needs of the islands, so strong as to command their respect, and so essentially free as to command their love.

New Army Authorized.
Likewise at the close of his first administration two great problems were met and solved without any disturbance to the body politic. The special taxes for the conduct of the war have been cut down, so that those who were particularly burdensome, more especially all those which were borne by the common or poorer people, have been completely repealed. The war revenue act has left in it only such taxes as might well apply to the internal revenue system in the most piping times of peace.

Then, too, a regular army of 100,000 men, four times as large as that which was permitted at the beginning of his administration, has been put into the hands of William McKinley. To this man without backbone, as they said four years ago, the American people have entrusted the conduct of the war, and the President has granted the wonderful discretion involved in deciding of his own volition whether the army shall be 50,000 men or 100,000 men. The latter figure, of course, is expected for the present, but it depends upon him and him alone to decide when the reduction to half the number shall take place.

The new army is a thing of which an American may be proud, and the commander-in-chief is one of our noblest men, who had backbone enough to go through the most terrible war the world has ever known, but who four years ago was supposed to be devoid of a spinal column.

So stands William McKinley at the threshold of his second administration of four years, every pledge redeemed, every awkward situation bravely met and wisely mastered, cool, well judged, popular, honest, brave, but masterful, a man who yields only to have his every way in the end. If this man, the first President of the new century, has no backbone, then are we fortunate animals.

Aided by the experience he has acquired, and the power of his position, President McKinley will accomplish more in the future than in the past. He is only 57 years old. He has unusual capacity for work, and he will use that capacity for the public good ungrudgingly during the next four years. Then he will leave the White House to take his place in history among the American Presidents who are remembered.

Cheese It.
"Cheese it" is in an English slang dictionary of 1811, and the definition shows that the phrase was then used in the same sweet sense as that of today. And the phrase came bawling and bumping down the last century.

The ingenious George Augustus Sala in his "Glaslight and Daylight" (1850) wrote in the chapter "Strollers at Humblewood" about young Harry, who went to the gallery with his friends and his friends with umbrellas and broken pillows. "Two or three 'halloos' and now, thus, accompanied by a strong recommendation to 'cheese it', he, at once, of cessation, came those trifling annoyances to cease." You see that Mr. Sala thought it necessary to explain the phrase to his gentle audience. The dictionaries all say that "cheese it" is a corruption of "cheese it." Maybe they think so. We are inclined to believe in a more remote derivation. "Cheese it" is only a form of "gratias."—Boston Transcript.

The River Jordan.
The river Jordan has its origin in one of the largest springs in the world.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL
LESSON FOR MARCH 17.
Jesus and Pilate.

Luke 23: 1-26. Memory verses, 20-24. Golden Text—1 find no fault in this man.—Luke 23: 4.

The hearing before the high priests. Caiaphas took place in the residence of that official. It occurred during the night, and for an hour or more before dawn the helpless prisoner was subjected to the blows and taunts of bystanders. Peter was three times surprised into denying that he was a disciple of Jesus, thereby carrying out the prediction made by his Master: "And he went out, and went bitterly." As soon as morning came a meeting of the Sanhedrin (council) was held, as indicated by Luke 22: 66-71. This body, composed of the chief priests, the elders of the people, and learned scribes, was the supreme court of the nation. Such members of it as could be hastily gathered at that unseasonable hour were hurriedly assembled—presumably at Caiaphas' house. Though Luke's phrase "him away" may suggest that the session was held in their usual meeting place adjacent to the temple. In this trial Jesus was asked if he was the Messiah. He replied: "If I tell you, ye will not believe; and if I ask you, ye will not answer. But henceforth shall the Son of man be seated at the right hand of the power of God." And then all cried out: "Art thou then the Son of God?" And he said unto them: "Ye say that I am." This admission was sufficient for the purpose of his accusers, for it was held to constitute blasphemy, a capital crime. It remained necessary to turn the prisoner over to the Roman procurator for trial and punishment, since the charge of which he could take cognizance under Roman law, for the Jews could not inflict the death penalty on their own authority. Then came the trial before Pilate, of which our lesson is only a partial account. The entire chapter must be included by the teacher.

Explanatory.
John says that the trial took place in the Praetorium, translated palace. There is some uncertainty whether this means the official residence, castle and palace of the Roman governor, Herod, or the headquarters of the Roman army, combining the features of a barracks, a court house and a prison, which stood at the northwestern corner of the temple enclosure on the site of the modern tower of Antonia. The latter seems to be the prevailing opinion.

The charge brought against Jesus by the Jewish leaders was that he claimed to be the Messiah, the Son of God, and that he claimed to be the King of the Jews. This was a capital crime under Roman law, for the Jews could not inflict the death penalty on their own authority. Then came the trial before Pilate, of which our lesson is only a partial account. The entire chapter must be included by the teacher.

J. E. SEARLES ASSIGNS.
Business Man Well Known in Sugar and Cotton Circles Falls.

The failure of John E. Searles, more famous as an ex-senator of the sugar trust than for his recent financial difficulties, was announced in New York Tuesday afternoon. The amount involved is not definitely given, but is said to be between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000. His interests of late have been varied and complicated. His wealth when he retired from the sugar trust two years ago was estimated at \$2,000,000. Searles had been a financial genius. His assignment did not surprise financiers, a New York dispatch says, as it was known he had been embarrassed by too many interests rather than by the weakness of any one. Wall street says his tendency to speculate in "cents and dogs" was the reason for his sudden retirement from the sugar trust and the presidency of the Western National Bank in 1898. He is 61. The last two years he has devoted himself largely to the interests of the American Cotton Company.

PULSE of the PRESS.
In the matter of Cuba it is well to remember that the American people also owe something to themselves. Stanton Tribune.

Gen. De Witt is teaching England the lesson the Russians taught Napoleon and the Spaniards impressed on Magellan. Navy Department.

An adventurous contemporary has printed an alleged portrait of Col. Carrington's husband. It is there as an example on him he is posed and his hair skillfully arranged so as to conceal them. Cincinnati Enquirer.

Uncle Sam has refused to buy from Spain the big floating dock in Havana harbor, and Spain may be asked to remove it. The dock ought to have been annexed as one of the spoils of war. Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

An American merchant of Manila, who "possessed the confidence of Maj. Gen. Otis," is under arrest for giving aid and comfort to the insurgent Filipinos. The man after the dollar fights under all flags and honors none.—Brooklyn Times.

It is well to remember that the United States did not intervene in Cuba for that island's independence, but for the establishment of a government according to the United States idea of what government should be.—New York Tribune.

The famine in China introduces a new and difficult complication in that distressing country. The powers, instead of considering how little or how much they will take by way of indemnity, will have to face the work of relief. New York Evening Sun.

Bargain counter rushes may be sought for by some department stores, but when the cash registers show the life of a little year-old child, which has disappeared from her mother, it is a misfortune that is not a good advertisement for the store. Providence Telegram.

The Supreme Court of the United States decided some time ago that the railroads could not "pool" their freight traffic. But when there is only one railroad in the country, which is not a very remote prospect of what practical value will that decision be? New York World.

A variation of the Mrs. Nation method is that of a Massachusetts woman, who labels saloons with texts from Scripture, the favorite sentence being, "Wine is a mocker." The Eastern plan is the milder one, certainly. Possibly, it may be the more effective, for that reason.—Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.

RIOT IN THE COMMONS.
Sixteen Irish Members Dragg'd Out of the House by Policemen.

Sixteen recalcitrant Irish members of the British Parliament were carried from the House of Commons by a squad of policemen about midnight Tuesday, shouting "God save Ireland." The trouble began in committee, when Mr. Balfour applied the closure, and the opposition estimates without giving an opportunity for discussion of the figures for Ireland. The Nationalists shouted, "Gag, gag." and refused to leave the House when a division was taken. Mr. Flavin cried: "I protest against the way all Irish votes are closed."

The speaker asked if the Irish members refused to obey the order. There were cries of "Yes, yes." The speaker then named sixteen of the recalcitrants. Mr. Balfour moved their suspension and it was agreed to without a division. The speaker ordered them to withdraw. They refused—and great uproar. A squad of police was called in to remove them.

Never before has a scene such as accompanied the removal of Mr. Crean occurred. He struggled fiercely with the attendants; who summoned the police. Five policemen seized Crean, who could not be moved for several minutes. Meanwhile other policemen were struggling and fighting with the Irishmen, who obstructed the passage of the police to Crean's seat. The Irish shouted: "Don't kill him." The Nationalists fought and struggled frantically, but the police succeeded in dragging Mr. Crean out. Irishmen shouting "Shame!" "Murderers!" and "South African brutality!"

The speaker called upon Mr. McHugh to retire. He declined to do so. The speaker then ordered the Irish benches. McHugh fought fiercely. Fights between the police and members were fairly general.

While McHugh was being carried out, Patrick O'Brien excitedly appealed to the speaker to "Stop this most distressing scene." The speaker responded: "This is certainly an distressing scene, but it can be to the Irish members." The speaker then asked other recalcitrants to leave quietly. They shouted refusals.

The speaker then ordered their removal. The police grappled with them and carried them out, forcibly over the benches. While Duncan was being removed, the Nationalists sang "God Save Ireland," who sat silent. "You will be carried out of South Africa in the same way." Then Flavin was seized and ejected. Several constables were badly handled in the scuffle.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL
New York.

Reports of steady improvement in general business are verified by such statistics as have come to hand in the last week. Bank clearings for February show a satisfactory gain over those for the corresponding month last year, and the traffic returns made by the railroads so far in 1901 have been surprisingly good. All the signs point to a steady increase in the movement of trade, and the outlook for a prosperous spring season, both in mercantile and manufacturing lines, never was more hopeful.

There was a recent boom of so far as railroad traffic was concerned. Some idea of the volume of business that is being handled by the railway lines may be gained from the fact that shippers of all classes of goods are complaining of the scarcity of cars. There is not a road entering Chicago that is not severely taxed in its capacity to handle its freight. In the circumstances it becomes an easy matter for the traffic officials to maintain rates on a paying basis, and that this is being done is shown in the handsome increases in earnings that are being reported. There is scarcely a Western line of any consequence that does not show material improvement in its results over 1900. The stock market in New York has quieted down somewhat lately and become more professional in its character. Prices for the better class of properties continue, however, to be well held. There have been moderate reactions throughout the list, but no indication of pronounced weakness, except in the case of some of the great stocks, which have been influenced by the developments in the Morgan combination deal.

Chicago. Nothing occurred in the grain or provision markets during the week to alter in any material extent previously prevailing prices. Business was of small volume except in corn, where the speculative proclivities of the traders find for the present a less complicated problem to solve than in the case of wheat. The heaviest traders among the local operators are agitated against each other on the question of higher prices for corn, and they are not evenly matched. The bulls naturally have the farmers and country dealers on their side, while the bears have with them, equally as a matter of course, local shippers and seaboard exporters, whose business interests suffer some curtailment by the recent advance. Scarcity of the country grade of corn is not being so readily reflected, nor are the aggregate holdings of all grades in commercial hands being increased at a rate to suggest their accumulating to any unduly high level in the next two months, at the end of which time deliveries upon May contracts fall due. Bad country roads have to be reckoned with to hinder a free movement of the farms, to be followed by activity of the cultivators in the fields. Meantime the export takings and demand for New England and other Eastern domestic markets are expected to take care of the great bulk of the Western receipts. Most of the heavy operators in wheat are unable to see in present surpluses of the market any reason to expect higher prices in May than those now prevailing, and are quite free in expressions of opinion that 70 cents, rather than 75 cents, would represent the parity of value in existing circumstances. It must be said, however, that those who so express themselves, if they follow the precedents of their party, would be quite as much dissatisfied with 70 cents as they are with 75 cents, and probably, in the event of such decision, would be clamoring as loudly for 65-cent or 60-cent wheat. That foreigners are taking from 4,000,000 to 4,500,000 bushels weekly of American wheat and flour, out of 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 bushels of wheat and flour in the world, is a mass of unassailable proof, that prices now current here are at least as low as can be found elsewhere in the markets of the world.

MRS. M'KINLEY'S BALL GOWN.
Magnificent Costume of White Satin, Lace and Pearls.
Mrs. McKinley appeared at the inauguration ball in a gown of white satin, lace and pearls. The gown was of American dressmaking. It is trimmed with exquisite rose point lace and is embellished with Roman pearls and rhinestones in the design of bunches of grapes and leaves. These are seen on the petticoat in front, which is framed by bands of the lace, and also appear on the high-necked bodice, which is trimmed with pearls and rhinestones. The bodice is made with open feather-stitched seams. Mrs. McKinley's shoes, which she wore with this dress, are of satin, and like it, are embellished on the tops with pearls and rhinestones.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. O. W. White, Pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Every day school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. G. J. Culbertson, Pastor. Services every 2nd and 4th Sunday in the month at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 12 o'clock on Sabbath. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. P. V. Bekker, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m. A lecture in school room 12 m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Regular services the 2nd Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 355, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock before the fall of the moon. J. F. HUM, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. A. H. WISSE, Post Com. J. C. HANSON, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 182, meets on the 2nd and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the evening. Mrs. F. Eickhoff, President. JULIA FOURNIER, Sec.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 253, meets every third Tuesday in each month. H. D. COX, Sec. A. TAYLOR, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 253, meets every Tuesday evening. HENRY TREMBLY, M. W. M. D. SIMON, Sec.

BUTLER POST, No. 21, Union Life Guards, meet every first and third Saturday evening in W. H. C. Hall. H. DUCHESNE, Captain. P. D. BIRCHES, Adjutant.

CRAWFORD TENT, No. 6, O. T. M., No. 253, meets every Saturday evening. J. A. COLLY, Com.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EASTERN STAR, No. 85, meets Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock before the full of the moon. Mrs. F. NARRIN, W. M. MISS E. E. COVINGTON, Sec.

COUNT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 720—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month. E. SPANER, G. M. E. MARSH, R. S.

CRAWFORD HALL, No. 600, L. O. F. M.—Meets first and third Friday of each month. Mrs. GEORGE DYER, Lady Com. Mrs. L. J. JONES, Record Keeper.

REGULAR CONVOCATION OF POSTGRASS LODGE, No. 141, R. M., meets in Castle Hall the first and third Wednesdays of each month. A. McCLAIN, G. M. H. A. HANSEN, C. S.

GARFIELD CIRCLE, I. O. E. L., Ladies of the G. A. R.—Meets the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month. MARILDA SMITH, President. Miss C. Ingerson, Secretary.

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TRADE IS STILL GOOD.

LITTLE CHANGE REPORTED BY DUN'S AGENCY.

Ground Recently Gained In Field With Little Change Reported By Dun's Agency.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "Little change was developed in the condition of general business. Ground recently gained seemed to be held without difficulty, with a good distribution of merchandise by jobbers in most directions and with active sales of speculative activity. Conditions in iron and steel began to assume an appearance similar to that of 1900. Prices have moved upward rapidly since the turn was made and bids at current rates for distant delivery are often refused. Manufacturers are unanimous in reporting a great demand for domestic consumption, while export contracts for finished forms are still taken in competition with declining foreign markets. Wheat is in abundant supply, with quotations well above last year's, owing to reports that Russian crops will be unusually troublesome, while weather conditions are also threatening. Active reports of wheat flour include 2,477,000 bushels for the week, against 1,871,800 bushels a year ago, while corn exports were 3,357,538 bushels, against 2,183,218 bushels in 1900. Failures for the week were 208 in the United States, against 205 last year, and 20 in Canada, against 83 last year."

NEARLY BLINDED BY HAZERS.

West Point Cadet Compelled to Surrender His Appointment.
Frederick H. Jones, Jr., of Manchester street, West Somerville, Mass., has resigned his cadetship at West Point. Failing eyesight is assigned as the cause. Jones was appointed by Congress on June 10, 1899. Soon after entering the academy he went to the hospital. It is said that while standing on a head in front of him he was blinded in the eye accidentally by an upper class man. Shortly after that Jones was felled some tobacco sauce. In taking the dose he choked and some of it went on a handkerchief. He was blinded with that handkerchief and some of it got into his eyes. It is said that Jones was a list of "stunts" which he was compelled to do by upper class men.

BLOW A TUB OFFICE TO ATOMS.

Six Robbers Wreck a Building, Hold Citizens at Bay and Get \$700.
The postoffice at West Toledo, a suburb of Toledo, Ohio, was blown to pieces by six men, who secured about \$700. Residents of adjoining houses rushed out on hearing the explosion, but were confronted by men with drawn revolvers, who ordered them back under penalty of death. Gathering up what they could find, the robbers with a few paring shovels leaped into a two-seated rig and drove away.

Prison for Bank Officials.

Judge Munger overruled the motions for a new trial in the case of C. A. R. Riemers and E. O. Riemers, former president and assistant cashier respectively of the First National Bank of Natchez, Neb. They had been convicted at a previous trial of robbing the bank. Their sentences were fixed at five years at Sioux Falls prison.

American Train in Michigan.

The steamship Godwin brings news that seventy-five sailors mutinied on the cruiser Albany at Hong-Kong. The cause was the customary one among sailors—lack of money and liberty. The refractory sailors were quickly subdued with swords and revolvers and placed in irons.

Mrs. Nation Issues Paper.

The first issue of Mrs. Nation's Smasher's Mail appeared at Toledo. Mrs. Nation is yet in the city and edited the Smasher from there. The publisher of the paper is Nick Chiles, a negro, who is now under sentence by the appellate court for liquor-selling, judgment being suspended.

Cyclone Wrecks in Texas.

A cyclone passed through the west side of Will's Point, Texas, demolishing everything in its track. Four persons were dead and about twenty injured, many of these fatally. Fourteen dwelling-houses were entirely wrecked and a number of others are badly wrecked.

Looks Like Case of Murder.

The dead body of David Buehler, a New York street car conductor, was found on Fifty-ninth street, near First avenue. Death was caused by a pistol shot wound in the left side of the head. It is thought the man was murdered.

Murder by Dynamite.

Two men were killed outright and three injured so badly that they will die by a heavy explosion of dynamite at a quarry near El Paso, Texas. All were Mexican laborers, except Charles Shely, the foreman.

Kansas Town Robbed.

At Olpe, Kan., two highwaymen, armed with Winchester, robbed two men and held up several citizens, after which they escaped unscathed.

Storm Works Havoc.

One person was killed and \$250,000 damage was done by a sleet and rain storm that swept over Chicago.

Gives South St. Joseph \$25,000.

A message from Andrew Carnegie states that he will give South St. Joseph, Mo., \$25,000 to be used in the erection of a public library. One of the conditions on which the gift is made is that a block of ground is to be donated as a building site for the library.

Cremated in Her Home.

Mrs. Lizzie Wilson, aged 60 years, residing eight miles east of Brookfield, was cremated in her home. The building caught fire and before the old woman could escape she was burned to death.

Sold to the Tin-Car Trust.

The Automobile Manufacturing Company of Hamilton, Ohio, has been sold to the tin car trust. The price is said to have been \$500,000. The concern was the last in the country of any importance to be taken in.

St. Louis to Spend \$100,000,000.

It is expected that \$100,000,000 will be expended in St. Louis in the next two years in connection with the great world's fair to be held in 1903 in commemoration of the centennial of the Louisiana purchase. Sixteen millions will be expended on the exposition itself.

FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE EARTH

RACE WITH AVALANCHE.

Harry Brown and Four Companions Side Nine Miles in 14 Minutes.
Five miners had a thrilling race with an avalanche in which they covered nine miles in less than fourteen minutes on snow shoes. Thomas Powell, Ruben Kendall, Harry Brown, George Montgomery and Jose Sarraza are the five miners. Brown was seen at the union depot in Denver on his way to his home in Chicago. On a recent morning he and his four comrades started from the Albion mine to visit Salt Lake City. Said Brown: "We were making good time down hill when a crash behind us attracted our attention and above us on the mountain side we saw a great snow mass tottering and about to fall. We simply let ourselves fly full speed down the mountain side over the hard crust. A second later we heard another roar and glancing back I saw the avalanche thundering down on us. We flew down Cottonwood Canyon, going as fast as we could, but our boots and shoes were black in the snow, when after fourteen minutes of awful strain the avalanche finally struck a rock and parted. We were unable to stop until we reached the soft snow in the bottom of the canyon."

GIRL SAVES BABE FROM FLAMES.

Teacher Rushes Into Blazing Home and Emerges with Infant.
When the flames broke out and glared on in a night dress, Mae Cray, teacher of the school at Inaska, Lake Minn., rushed into a burning house and at the risk of her life brought from the house the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Whitney. When she appeared in the street, the child clung to her, and she carried her home. The child was the only one saved by the flames, was the only covering she had. Miss Cray boarded at the Whitney home. When the fire broke out she was in company with Mr. and Mrs. Whitney, rushed into the street, forgetting the child. Suddenly above the roar of the flames the cries of the little one were heard. Miss Cray recovered her presence of mind instantly and darted into the building, from which the flames were bursting. How she fought her way to the child the young woman does not remember, but she kept on in spite of the fact that her night dress was burned off, and the flames caught her delicate body.

WILL DIG THROUGH ROCKIES.

Syndicate Takes Up Project to Tunnel the Rockies.
The project started twenty-two years ago by "Breck" Pomeroy for tunneling the great divide is in a fair way to be carried out. The other day all the rights of the Atlantic and Pacific tunnel in Clear-Creek County, Colo., were sold to a syndicate headed by James E. Randolph of St. Louis, Mo. A new company will be organized and known as the Denver-Salt Lake Railway Tunnel Company. The purpose of this corporation is to drive the bore from the tunnel breast, now one mile into the mountain, through the divide to the distance of five miles. The tunnel will shorten all the east and west transmountain roads 250 miles and will be leased to all roads that wish to build it or obtain connections with existing lines.

Five Die by an Explosion.

Five men lost their lives and two others were terribly injured at the English mine in Center Valley, Mo. Seven men were working in the ground, cutting a drift from the main shaft. Five of them were confined in a drift. One of them accidentally discharged some unexploded shots and a box of powder was set off. The five men in the drift were instantly killed.

Hens Mailed Lay 28,800 Eggs.

E. M. Clayton of Manchester, N. H., at a meeting of the Oklahoma and Kansas Produce Dealers' Association in Kansas City, gave the members a joint order for 200 carloads of eggs. The order means that the hens of Oklahoma and Kansas have ahead of them the task of laying 28,800,000 eggs this spring.

Chinese Punishment for Prisoners.

According to advices received by the Chinese Legation in London, the Chinese government has ordered that Chinese prisoners be ordered to take alive as many foreigners as possible and then carry them to the Temple of Heaven and there put them through the process of being boiled.

Failure of John E. Searies.

John E. Searies, best known throughout the United States as a former director, secretary and treasurer of the American Sugar Refining Company and now president of the American Cotton Company, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors.

Tax on Express Companies.

Senator Miller introduced a bill in the Minnesota State Senate for a 3 per cent tax on the net earnings of express companies, such tax to be in lieu of all personalty tax, but real estate holdings are specifically declared not to be exempt from the general tax levy.

Bud Taylor Held for Murder.

Bud Taylor, the baseball player, who killed Ruth Nollard, shooting her with a rifle, attempted to hang himself in his cell in the county jail at Kansas City. He was saved by a cellmate. The coroner's jury recommended that Taylor be held on a charge of murder.

Natural Gas Filling in Ohio.

There is much suffering at Lancaster, Ohio, as a result of a falling of the natural gas supply. Factories and schools have been forced to close and the Lancaster Traction Company is unable to run its cars owing to the lack of fuel.

Two Women Are Cremated.

At Hot Springs, Ark., Mrs. Sanders and her niece, Viola Wilcox, were burned to death. Mrs. Sanders made an effort to save the life of the young woman and fell with her in her arms while almost within reach of safety.

Canada Votes for Pacific Cable.

The resolution introduced by W. M. Mullock, postmaster general, providing for the payment of Canada's share of the cost of a Pacific cable, was adopted by the House of Commons at Ottawa.

Chicago Mayor's Contest.

The candidates for Mayor of Chicago are: Charles F. Harrison, Democrat, and Judge Eldridge Hancey, Republican.

Men Trapped in a Tunnel.

Three men were imprisoned by fire in the telephone tunnel, near Apex, Colo., and perished.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.70; sheep, shipping grades, \$2.00 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.00; corn, No. 2, 35c to 36c; oats, No. 2, 24c to 25c; rye, No. 2, 40c to 50c; butter, choice creamery, 21c to 22c; eggs, fresh, 13c to 14c; potatoes, 20c to 41c per bushel.
Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, choice light, \$4.00 to \$5.50; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 74c to 75c; corn, No. 2 white, 39c to 40c; oats, No. 2 white, 27c to 28c.
St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.25 to \$5.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; corn, No. 2, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2, 35c to 36c; oats, No. 2, 25c to 26c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 53c.
Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.70; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 20c to 25c; rye, No. 2, 55c to 56c.
Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.40; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 30c to 32c; oats, No. 2 white, 25c to 26c; rye, 53c to 54c.
Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 77c to 79c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 39c to 40c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 27c to 28c; rye, No. 2, 51c to 52c; clover seed, prime, \$6.50 to \$7.50.
Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2, northern, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 3, 37c to 38c; oats, No. 2 white, 27c to 28c; rye, No. 1, 51c to 52c; barley, No. 2, 50c to 51c; pot. mess, \$13.50 to \$13.90.
Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, fair to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.70; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.50 to \$5.00; lambs, common to extra, \$4.50 to \$5.00.
New York—Cattle, \$3.75 to \$5.20; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.35; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.80; wheat, No. 2 red, 75c to 79c; corn, No. 2, 40c to 47c; oats, No. 2 white, 32c to 33c; butter, creamery, 21c to 22c; eggs, western, 15c to 16c.

NEW ROAD IN OHIO COAL FIELDS.

Company Incorporated Said to Be Backed by the Pennsylvania.
Cleveland attorneys said to be acting for the Pennsylvania Railroad, have incorporated the Adena Railroad Company, with a capital of \$1,000,000, and will build a road twelve miles long, from Adena to Martin's Ferry, which will tap extensive coal fields near the Ohio river. Local railroad men say that the new road is a move on the part of the Pennsylvania to hold on to its southern Ohio coal fields not already invaded by the Wheeling and Lake Erie road.

PRIEST ENDS HIS OWN LIFE.

Rev. Francis Rudzinski Commits Suicide in a Fit of Despondency.
Despondent over his recent discharge from the Duluth diocese, Rev. Francis Rudzinski, a Roman Catholic priest, shot himself in the heart in a Milwaukee hotel and died before aid could be reached. He had tried asphyxiation, but the odor of gas was noted and his attempt frustrated. He fired two shots at himself while two bell boys stood outside the door waiting for him. He had on his person a letter from Bishop McGlockrick dispensing with his services.

Plan a Huge Marble Arch.

Supported by the promise of several of the wealthiest men of the United States that sufficient money for its completion shall be forthcoming, the committee of the Alumni Association of the United States Naval Academy has had completed plans for a colossal arch and water gate to be erected at the battery, New York.

Run on a Bank Is Checked.

Charles D. Ludwig, assistant cashier and bookkeeper of the Freeport, Pa., Bank, is missing, and an examination of the books shows that \$25,000 is missing. His disappearance caused a run on the bank, but the prompt arrival of ample funds quickly restored confidence.

Like Immigrants' Strike Ends.

The first break in the ranks of the vesselmen who have been affiliated with the Lake Carriers' Association was made when the Detroit and Cleveland line conceded the demands of the Marine Engineers' Association. The line would not remain in the Lake Carriers' Association.

Grand Haven Library Burns.

A Grand Haven, Mich., fire totally destroyed the public library building, including 5,000 volumes. The loss is \$400,000; insurance \$45,000. The high school was in the same building, a four-story brick structure. The fire, it is supposed, was of incendiary origin.

Raised to Rear Admirals.

Captains R. D. Evans and H. C. Taylor have been commissioned as rear admirals, to date from Feb. 11 last. It was stated that the advancement of the gallant warriors was in recognition of services rendered at the battle of Santiago.

Girl Shot During a Riot.

In a collision between the Washington police and members of the Panzertruppen attending the inauguration of the policemen used their revolvers and a little girl, Ollie May Wellington, was wounded, but not seriously.

Cable Decapitates Man in Subway.

While working in the cable carway in Lexington avenue, New York, Thomas Robinson was decapitated. Robinson was reaching over the moving cable when a passing car lifted it. The cable caught him under the chin, choking him, and the car grip cut off his head.

Head of College Is Chosen.

A. R. Taylor, president of the Kansas State normal school, announces his resignation, effective at once, except the presidency of the James Millikin University, a Cumberland Presbyterian college, now building at Decatur, Ill.

Two Children Burned to Death.

At Matthews, Ind., the dwelling of Mrs. Mattie Peak, a widow, burned during her absence, and two of three small children left in charge were burned to death.

McKinley Takes the Oath.

With impressive ceremonial and pomp of military and civic pageant William McKinley took the inaugural oath of the presidential office at Washington, D. C.

Traction Company's Fire Loss.

A car shed and thirty-four cars, property of the St. Louis Transit Company, were destroyed by fire in St. Louis, the loss being estimated at about \$100,000.

SAVE BOY FROM ICE DEATH.

Companion of Sidney Morrison Form Human Framework on Lake.
Five boys formed a human framework to rescue Sidney Morrison from death in the icy waters of Lake Michigan at Chicago. Morrison had been blown from the ice by a gust of wind. He could not swim, but the ice rose above him for seven feet with no ledge or support. His companions dropped an overcoat over the ice wall, but it was too short. Then Jack Kennedy, with his ankles held by Earl Stearns and John Mason, they in turn being held by Arthur Corcoran and Richard Wurst, was lowered to the rescue. He grasped Morrison under the arms and with great difficulty the two were drawn up to safety. Morrison was unconscious from his struggle in the water and was carried by his companions through the park and revived. He was able to go unassisted to his home.

SAM MOSER GETS 21 YEARS.

Jury in Pekin, Ill., Murder Case Returns Verdict of Guilty.
The jury in the Moser murder trial, which has been in progress at Pekin, Ill., for two or three weeks, returned a verdict finding the defendant guilty, and fixing his punishment at twenty-one years in the penitentiary. The jury retired at 6 o'clock Monday evening and after taking two ballots, but disagreeing on each, retired at 9:15 for the night. On the opening of court Tuesday morning the judge was notified that a verdict had been agreed upon and the jury was brought into the courtroom to make its finding known. The foreman was asked the usual question, and said that the jury found the defendant guilty of killing his wife and three children and that his punishment had been fixed at twenty-one years in the penitentiary.

COMPLETE BIG TROLLEY DEAL.

Capitalists Plan to Connect Detroit and Buffalo by Electric Line.
A big electric line from Detroit to Buffalo is to be completed in the near future. A. D. Barney & Co., bankers of Detroit, have associated themselves with the Everett-Moore syndicate of Cleveland, and consummated the trolley deal. This is the consolidation of the Lorain and Cleveland, the Sandusky and Lake Erie, and the Sandusky, Norwalk and Southern. The new organization is to be known as the Lake Shore Electric Railway Company, with a capital of \$4,000,000 stock with \$4,000,000 bonds.

Wants Money for Pearls.

For a "boo" cried into her ear on a dark night by a man who followed her Miss Edith Bartholomew of New Haven, Conn., demands \$10,000. That "boo" she declares, ruined her life. Because of it she can never be a school teacher. Charles Bartholomew, a rich farmer, is accused by Miss Bartholomew of having uttered the fearful sound.

Conductor Loses Race for Life.

William Schimp of Camden, N. J., a Pennsylvania Railroad conductor, was crushed under the wheels of a train in the railroad yard. He was put on a special train and a race with death began for Cooper hospital, eight squares away. Death won just as Schimp was being carried from the train.

Alaskan Census Figures.

The total population of Alaska in 1900, as shown by the returns of the twelfth census, is 63,925, an increase of 24,023 for 1890. This is an increase in ten years of 31,349, or 98.4 per cent. There are two cities in the territory which have a population of over 2,000, namely Nome City, 12,486, and Skagway City, 3,117.

Engine Telescopes Caboose.

A year-end collision in the Union Pacific yards at Columbus, Neb., resulted in the death of one person and the serious injury of three. The Grand Island local crashed into the caboose of the local and the engine telescoped the caboose and the express car of the passenger train was thrown up over the wreck.

Lyoch Negro in Missouri.

The trouble which has been brewing between the white and colored men of Camden, Mo., for some time culminated in the lynching of Dewey Smith, colored, who shot Chester Stanley, a white man, in the course of a quarrel over a trivial matter.

Paper Plants Ordered Sold.

A decree ordering the sale of the property of the Columbia Straw-Paper Company, located in Xenia, Defiance, Mass., was issued by the federal court at Springfield, Mass., on Saturday. The company is the holder of \$1,000,000 worth of mortgage bonds, was filed in the United States District Court at Columbus.

Negro Held for Girl's Murder.

Willie Wisely, colored, was placed in jail at Knoxville, Mo., charged with murdering Nellie Allen, a 17-year-old white girl. The girl's body was found in the middle of the street near Mrs. Allen's home. The face showed marks of violence.

Duel Is Fatal to Farmers.

John Snyder and Isaac McCullom, farmers, fought an impromptu duel in the main street of Parkville, Ill. The former had a shotgun and the latter a revolver. Many shots were fired. Both men are fatally wounded.

Warehouse License Law Upheld.

In the United States Supreme Court an opinion was handed down upholding the constitutionality of the Minnesota law of 1885 requiring storage elevators and warehouses on railroad lines, but not at terminal stations, to take out licenses.

Fraternity Boys Win.

Rev. Arthur Grinzel, leader in the non-fraternity war against fraternity men, which has been going on at Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, several weeks, has been expelled by the faculty.

Same Cabinet Named.

The first official act of President McKinley in his second term was to transmit to the Senate the reappointments of the same cabinet that was in office at the close of his first term.

Governor Balks a Lynching.

Gov. Jordan called out troops and prevented the lynching at Tipton, Ind., of Robert Edmonds, an old soldier, charged with a vicious attack upon the 11-year-old daughter of G. A. Ross.

Successor for McKeljohn.

The President has selected William Cary Sanger of New York for assistant Secretary of War, in succession to George D. McKeljohn of Nebraska.

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT.

McKinley, in His Inaugural Review Events of Four Years.

President McKinley, in his inaugural address, reviewed the events of his administration. He said the national verdict of 1896 had for the most part been executed. The result of war with Spain, which came without warning, had been signally favorable to American arms, and in the highest degree honorable to the government. "We are now at peace with the world," said the President, "and it is my fervent prayer that if difficulties arise between us and other powers, they may be settled by peaceful arbitration and that hereafter we may be spared the horrors of war." President McKinley's address in part is as follows:

The national verdict of 1896 has for the most part been executed. Whatever remains unfulfilled is a continuing obligation resting with unimpaired force upon the executive and Congress. But fortunate as our condition is, its permanence can only be assured by sound business methods and strict economy in national administration and legislation. We should not permit our great prosperity to lead us to reckless ventures in business or profligacy in public expenditures.

Four years ago we stood on the brink of war without the people knowing it, and without any preparation, or effort at preparation for the impending peril. I did all that in honor could be done to avert the war, but without avail. It became inevitable, and the Congress at its first regular session, without party division, provided money in anticipation of the crisis and in preparation to meet it. It came. The result was signally favorable to American arms, and in the highest degree honorable to the government.

It improved upon us obligations from which we cannot escape, and from which it would be dishonorable to seek to escape. We are now at peace with the world, and it is my fervent prayer that if differences arise between us and other powers they may be settled by peaceful arbitration. Trusting by the peace for a second time with the office of President, I enter upon its administration appreciating the great responsibilities which attach to this renewed honor and commission, promising unreserved devotion on my part to their faithful discharge and reverently looking for my guidance the direction and advice of the Congress. I should shrink from the duties this day assumed if I did not feel that in their performance I should have the co-operation of the wise and patriotic men of all parties. The national purpose is indicated through a national method of ascertaining the public will. Whether the result is a law to us all, and faithful observance should follow its decrees.

Country Is Reunited.

Strong hearts and helpful hands are needed, and, fortunately, we have them in every part of our beloved country. We are reunited. Sectionalism has disappeared. Division on public questions can no longer be traced by the war maps of 1861. Existing grounds demand the thought and quickness the conscience of the country, and the responsibility for their presence as well as for their right settlement, rests upon us all. There are some national questions in the solution of which patriotism should exclude party spirit. Magnanimity in our difficult times will not take them out of our hands nor facilitate their adjustment. The prophets of evil were not the builders of the republic, nor in its crises have they saved or served it. The faith of the fathers was a mighty force in its creation, and the faith of their descendants has wrought its progress and furnished its defense.

As heretofore, so heretofore will the nation demonstrate its fitness to administer any new estate which events develop upon it. The path of progress is seldom smooth. New things are often found to do. Our fathers found them so. We find them so. Opposition has confronted every onward movement of the republic from its opening hour until now, but without success. The republic has marched on and on and its every step has exalted freedom and humanity. We are undergoing the same ordeal as did our predecessors in nearly a century ago. We are following the course they blazed. They triumphed.

The Public Events of the last four years are too near to justify recital. Some of them were unforeseen; many of them momentous and far-reaching in their consequences to ourselves and our relations with the rest of the world. The part which the United States here so honorably in the thrilling scenes in China, while new to American life, has been in harmony with its true spirit and best traditions, and in dealing with the results its policy will be that of moderation and fairness.

Free Government for Cuba.

We face at this moment a most important question, the future of Cuba and the United States and Cuba. With our near neighbors we must remain close friends. The declaration of the purposes of this government in the resolution of April 20, 1898, must be made good. Ever since the evacuation of the island by the army of Spain the exception of the people of Cuba has been assisting its people in the successive steps necessary to the establishment of a free and independent government, prepared to assume and perform the obligations of international law which now rest upon the United States under the treaty of Paris. The convention made by the people to frame a constitution is approaching the completion of its labors. The transfer of American control to the new government is of such great importance, involving an obligation resulting from our intervention and the treaty of peace, that I am glad to be advised by the recent act of Congress of the policy which the legislative branch of the government deems essential to the best interests of Cuba and the United States.

The peace which we are pledged to leave to the Cuban people must carry with it the guarantee of permanence. Our enfranchisement of the people will not be completed until free Cuba shall be a reality, not a paper or perfect entity, not a hasty experiment bearing within itself the elements of failure.

Restoring Peace in Philippines.

Congress has indicated no form of government for the Philippine Islands. It has, however, provided an army to enable the executive to suppress insurrection, restore peace, give security to the inhabitants and establish the authority of the United States throughout the archipelago. The Congress has added the sanction of its authority to the powers already possessed and exercised by the executive under the constitution, thereby leaving with the executive the responsibility for the government of the Philippines. I shall continue the efforts already begun until order shall be restored throughout the islands, and as fast as conditions permit will establish local governments. The settled purpose long ago prevailed to afford the inhabitants of the islands self-government as fast as they were ready for it will be pursued with earnestness and fidelity. Our countrymen should not be deceived by the claims of a few against the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands. A portion of them are making war against the United States.

Congress.

WORK OF CONGRESS BRIEFLY SUMMED UP.

Number of days in session..... 197
Number of bills introduced..... 14,336
Number of reports..... 3,000
Public acts..... 345
Private acts..... 1,270
Total acts..... 1,615
Number of joint resolutions..... 395

Senator Carter of Montana talked the river and harbor bill to death Monday and the Senate adjourned at 11:55 o'clock without giving out the "pork" contained in that great appropriation measure. Starting in early in the morning, Mr. Carter began his speech with the avowed intention of continuing until the life of the Fifty-sixth Congress should have expired. After a few weak and futile efforts to interrupt him the other Senators gave up all idea of preventing him from continuing his talk. Finally at 11:55 o'clock the Montana Senator closed his remarkable address and Senators Hoar of Massachusetts and Cockrell of Missouri announced that the Fifty-sixth session of Congress had completed its work. The action of the Senate on the sundry civil bill was followed by the adoption of the resolution on the amendment to the St. Louis exposition bill, which had passed the House as a separate measure. This action passed the bill approving \$3,000,000 for St. Louis. Very little time was attached to the proceedings of the House.

Vice-President Roosevelt entered upon the discharge of his official duties as presiding officer of the Senate when that body met on

AGRICULTURAL



When and How to Plant Apples.
Realizing that the apple orchard is a more or less permanent investment we must take cautious steps in laying its foundation, says Ohio Farmer. First, we want suitable land on the hills, with any exposure except to the east. Land free from stumps and stones and not too steep is best. New land is not best as there will be too many stumps and roots and the borer that work on forest trees are liable to work on the apple trees. Some good crop should be grown on the land the year before planting so that it will be in fine mellow condition. I like to have the rows as straight as a line if it can be done, but if not, follow the curve of the hill. Dig holes large enough to plant the trees without cramping the roots. Where the land is level or nearly so, some take the turning plow and plow out three or four furrows, set the trees in line, pull dirt over roots and fill up furrows with plow. Plant two or three-year-old trees. I like a good, thrifty, medium-sized two-year-old tree, branched two and one-half or three feet from the ground. All bruised or broken roots should be pruned off and the top cut back about one-half.

Good Spraying Apparatus.
The barrel pump is considered by the Vermont station the most generally useful spraying apparatus yet devised and representing the least possible outlay. Such a pump is suited to spraying all other crops and fruit trees, as well as potatoes. For work in the potato field there are two chief ways of using the



Spraying a Potato Field.
barrel pump. The simplest consists in carrying the barrel through the field in a wagon, while one or two persons walk and direct the spray nozzles. A more elaborate and expeditious method is shown in the figure. Here the same barrel pump is mounted on a two wheeled cart. The wheels are set six feet apart so as to straddle two rows, while the horse walks between them. From two to four rows are sprayed at once by this apparatus, and five to ten acres a day are covered by two men and one horse. In order to protect the vines a guard rod is placed in front of each wheel.

Spare the Quail.
During the first three months of its life the quail feeds almost entirely on insects, and it is estimated that each bird will eat its weight in insects every day until nearly full grown, and even longer than that if the fall grass hoppers are plenty. When there are no more insects to be found they begin on the greenings of grain and weed seeds, the latter being the ration most of the winter. Farmers should not only forbid the shooting of quail upon their lands, but should further protect them in winter by providing little heaps of brush or evergreen boughs, where they can find shelter and food during deep snows. A quart of wheat screenings, the seeds from the barn floor, or other food that the farmer could give them without cost, would save many, and another season they would pay for it in hunting bugs.

Poultry and Potatoes.
Last spring, as an experiment, I planted my poultry yard, containing one-fourth of an acre, to potatoes. I have just dug fifty bushels of fine potatoes from this quarter acre. I did not plant and dig the potatoes; the hens did the rest—kept off the bugs, kept the crop and kept the ground in fine condition, so that I didn't need to cultivate. The yield is double that of land adjoining, and the potatoes are entirely free from scab. Seventy-five hens occupied the quarter acre. When the potatoes were planted, a few whole potatoes were thrown into the yard for the fowls, so that they had no need to dig out the seed potatoes. I think 100 hens could care for an acre of potatoes to their mutual benefit.—F. N. Clark, in Farm Poultry.

Saving Fodder.
One of the items of greatest waste on the farm has been the reckless way in which corn fodder has been handled. The silo has solved the problem of food, but not one farm in 100 or perhaps 500 has a silo. Left to rot in a degree that would make it worthless and then possibly rot in the flock. The cornstalks on most farms have fallen into disrepute, and very few regard its feeding value as they should. With improved machinery for preparing it for feeding there should be more thought given to utilizing fodder, which can be made a good substitute for hay.—National Stockman.

Live on Young Animals.
Years ago we heard a farmer ask another what he should use to kill the lice on his calves. "Well," said the old man, "a little grease will drive them off." "How shall I use it?" was the next query. "If you cut it under the skin it will be the best way," was the answer, and as the calves were

very lean the reply was as good as could have been made. It is a fact that fat calves or other young animals are seldom lousy, and if they get so the remedy do not seem to be very long lived. We have not seen lice on anything but poultry for many years, and hope the time may come when they will be banished from the poultry yard. But remember that good feed, good care and cleanliness are the things that those pests will not thrive upon.—American Cultivator.

Holding Back Peach Buds.
The old theory of mulching in winter, with snow and ice to delay blooming in spring has been thoroughly exploded, says Farm and Field. Instead of mulch camps built in winter of certain kinds of logs sprouts of considerable length are stimulated into growth by the warmth of the camp fire, while the outer sides of the logs are still frozen. Florists force lilacs into growth in winter by drawing branches of dormant lilacs into forcing houses through the wall. All parts of the twigs that receive warmth begin growth, while the rest of the plant is frozen. Twigs of early flowering plants like the peach may be forced into bloom in winter by cutting them and putting them in a vase of water in a warm, sunny room. These facts corroborated by other investigations indicate that the starting of dormant buds into growth is due to the warmth they receive and is practically independent of root action. The twigs contain sufficient stored-up food material to promote considerable growth before the roots and developing leaves are called into use.

Never Say Die.
The Southern Farm Magazine tells of a young farmer who planted corn and his first planting was destroyed by cut worms. A second planting was ruined by a flood, but he planted the field a third time, and harvested the best crop of corn that was grown in that section. We will not stop now to consider how much of his success was due to working the land three times in preparing it for the last crop, but say we admire his spirit in not giving up at the second failure. The man who can change defeat into victory will succeed finally. If his third crop had been destroyed, and it had been too late to replant with corn, such a man would probably have tried another crop and found it quite as profitable as the corn crop. Others might have given up in despair and grown nothing.—Exchange.

Celery Culture in Brief.
A well-known gardener, at a recent agricultural meeting, in speaking of celery culture, said: "I grow White Plume Golden. Self-blanching and Golden Heart varieties, and in rows five feet apart, banking only enough to keep it upright in position. Celery desired for late use I put in three rows together, cover it, and place loose boards over it. What I want to get at during the winter I put in a trench four feet wide and eighteen inches deep. I set a row of two by four studs four feet high along each side of the trench and set rafters over it, cover the sides and top with boards, and then throw the earth up over all, and put on straw or coarse manure, when severe cold weather comes, to keep it from freezing. You must keep all dirt from the heart of your celery else it will speak and spoil."

Bee-Keeping at the Pan-American.
The busy bee will be in big business at the Pan-American exposition the coming summer. The Bee Journal says it has been decided to construct a special building for the proper display of the working colonies of bees and the great variety of beekeepers' supplies which will constitute this exhibit. It is expected that this will be the most extensive bee exhibit ever prepared in this or any other part of the world.

Composition of Cheese.
Cheese which is well cured and has good quality will contain about 37 per cent of fat, 25% of casein and albumen, 3% of sugar and ash, etc., and 34 of water. The flavor of the cheese will be well pronounced, but not rank. The body of the cheese should be firm and smooth, and moisture should not be visible on any part. The color should be uniform and is usually a yellowish white.

The Broadening Corn Belt.
Probably the production of corn has been increased in North America by the development of early maturing varieties during the past twenty-five years more than it has increased in all the rest of the world from all other influences. The corn belt has broadened hundreds of miles by this means, and the end is not yet.

Packing Butter for Family Use.
In packing butter for family use work into rolls, lay in large stone jar, cover with brine strong enough to float an egg, put a level teaspoonful of saltpeter and a pound of white sugar to each two gallons of brine; then put a weight on butter to keep it under brine.

IMMIGRATION EVILS.

MANY UNDESIRABLE FOREIGNERS COMING.

Last Year's Arrivals the Largest Since 1873 and the Worst Ever Received at Ellis Island—The Change of Nationalities.

New York correspondence: The immigration officials of the United States are now confronted by a most weighty problem which closely concerns the entire working population of the country. It is in relation to the class of immigrants now coming to our shores and who offer a great contrast to those who sought a new home on this side of the Atlantic less than a decade since. Last year, nearly half a million foreigners arrived in New York, the largest number since 1893, and in quality they are described as the worst the United States ever entertained. In the last twelve months those who have been tossed up against the breakwater at Ellis Island have proved poor, illiterate and from many causes undesirable as citizens, and yet the steady stream flows westward from Poland, Lithuania, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Greece—to the tune of nearly half a million annually. The exact number who landed at New York last year was 341,712. All of those prospective citizens underwent examination at Ellis Island, and were medically examined, all were investigated as to their means of livelihood in a new country, and all but 3,571 were certified as fit and proper persons to compete with the native born of the United States. That is to say, only 1.011 per cent were definitely refused admission. And yet from 85 per cent to 90 per cent of the admissions were passed on the authority of a hurried primary examination by one or other of the poorest paid officials of the department. More than 300,000 of last year's immigrants never came under the eye of a reliable official save that of the medical officer. But in the future a higher official will superintend this important work and better results are looked for.

Poorer Class of Immigrants.
For many years the United States received its main supplies of new blood from Great Britain, Germany, Norway and Sweden, and welcomed the newcomers. They were industrious, frugal, intelligent and made excellent citizens. Of late years the supply has changed for the worse. Last year Scotland, England and Wales sent only 5,939 representatives—the smallest number ever recorded. It is significant to notice that while 75 per cent of the total immigration is

dependent on those peculiarly interested in their welfare.

These low class immigrants have neither capital nor brains, and very little energy or muscle to invest in the United States. For them their work ends when they reach the wharf, and whatever exertion they afterward put forth is toward finding hospitals, charitable institutions and societies that will assist in their maintenance.

It is hard for an official to say who will and who will not become a charge of the State. The possession of \$15 or \$20 cannot decide the question. The man with a couple of dollars between him and starvation, if he is strong and willing and adaptable, will never taste the miseries of that starvation. The man with \$20 in his pocket may have that and nothing more between him and absolute, hopeless poverty. Of the two, the man with the less money is the more desirable immigrant. And yet who can decide? It is a curious and an instructive fact, that, although the number of undesirable immigrants has so enormously increased, the number of deportations for the year



DISPUTE WITH STEAMSHIP AGENT.

is only 36 over that for the preceding twelve months. Two great causes are responsible for the deportations: Poverty and contract labor. Poverty does not mean lack of money, but the total absence of the appearance of any ability to get on. Last year 2,611 of these impossible ones were sent back whence they came, and under the contract labor law 401 were deported.

Last year there was brought into the United States by immigrants \$4,010,048, and of this amount two-thirds was money earned in the United States and sent to Europe to bring families, relatives or friends over. At least 60 per cent of the immigrants came with prepaid tickets and all have been bought with United States gold.



IMMIGRANTS IN THE RAILWAY STATION.

from three countries—Austria-Hungary, Italy and Russia—less than 20 per cent come from Great Britain (including Ireland), Germany and Scandinavia. A grand total of 251,001 persons came from Austria-Hungary, Italy and Russia in the course of the year. Among them was scarcely an Austrian, a Magyar Hungarian or a Russian. They were Poles (both Russian and Austrian), Lithuanians, Syrians and inhabitants of the Balkan states. A great part of them were Jews. While the total increase from Scandinavia, Germany and Britain is only 9,722, that from Austria-Hungary alone is 40,000. These new immigrants, it has been ascertained, in their own homes have been petty merchants, subsisting on a few pence a day and ignor-

The immigration evil originates in Europe, where there are centers where emigration schemes are regularly organized. For the Orient there are Marseilles, Beyrout, Constantinople, Smyrna and Piræus, in Greece. For Austria and the southern Slavs there are Udine and Modena, in northern Italy, and Agram for southern Croatia. For northern Austria and Hungary the centers are Vienna and Odenburg, and through these come the Slovaks, Austrians, Poles, Hungarians, Bohemians, Moravians and Galicians. Russian immigrants come chiefly from the southwest of Russia via Kghnen and Ottichin, on the Russo-German frontier. Although called Russian immigrants, these are almost wholly Poles and Lithuanians, including the Russian Jews.



BEFORE THE HEALTH OFFICER.

ant of everything but the bright gewgaws on their trays. In this country they become peddlers and pushcart vendors and quickly degenerate into mendicants and public nuisances. Hardly ever are they of any economic value to the State.

A Detriment to the Country.
The great problem is what to do with these people who come here. They have no trade, their language is unintelligible to any but their own countrymen, and they are for the most part, undereducated, lazy, deficient in intelligence and wholly undesirable. The commissioner of immigration describes them as "persons deficient in intelligence, without resources or powers of initiative, who are

THE IDEAL SCHOOLMASTER
Should Be Eminently Just, True, and Always a Boy at Heart.
A schoolmaster should, above all else, be a man eminently just, absolutely true, and one who has been in and always will be, a boy at heart," writes Caroline Leslie Field, in the Ladies' Home Journal. "Such a man will not only deserve and command his pupils' love and respect, but will have also a knowledge of human nature which will enable him to discriminate wisely and to draw his lines of limitation straight and clear. Such a man has his rights. His work begins at a fixed point, and the material for that work should have been properly prepared before presenting it. It is too much to expect that, taking in hand fifty or a hundred odd boys already, on the outer verge of childhood, he should do for them not only his own work, but also what their parents ought to have been doing for them from their cradles. Yet often this has not been done; more often it has been badly done, with the result of overwork and anxiety to the master, weariness and discouragement to the pupils, a loss to both which can never be made good."



ICE SKATING RACE IN LINCOLN PARK.

NEWS OF OUR STATE.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANERS.

Not Threatens an Accused Merchant—Self-Defense Claimed in Cheesborough Case—Dispute Over Land—Secretary of War Says Paw Paw Is Navigable.

John and Charles McMillan of Uly were arrested and taken to Bad Axe and confined in the county jail on a complaint made by John Greybeil, charging them with arson. The McMillans run a general store in Uly, carrying a stock estimated at \$10,000. During the past year they have generally supposed that the firm's finances were in a bad condition. This, coupled with the peculiar circumstances under which the fire occurred, led to an investigation and later to their arrest on the charge of arson, it being supposed that the building was fired by the prisoners to secure the \$5,750 insurance on the stock. The building was owned by Mr. Greybeil and was insured for only \$800. For a time after the facts became generally known excitement ran at fever heat. A gang of yocacs met and rowdies secured a rope, and meeting John McMillan in the street, surrounded him, quickly threw the rope over his head and threatened to hang him if he did not confess. During the struggle that followed McMillan was roughly handled, the rope being drawn tight around his neck, almost choking him. Further mischief was prevented by the arrival of an officer. Both prisoners stoutly maintain their innocence.

Killed His Grandmother.
Secretary Zimmerman of the State pardon board has been in Grand Haven to investigate the case of George Cheesborough, who is serving a life sentence in Jackson prison for the murder of his grandmother. Cheesborough is now only 20 years of age, and he has served three years of his sentence. The prisoner, striking her on the head with a poker. It is claimed that he performed the act in self-defense, and the testimony of the jury who heard the case throws some new light on the case. The man recently died at Adrian, but before her death she made a statement which is favorable to the young man.

Belongs to Neither State.
Two hundred and fifty thousand acres of land lying on the boundary between Wisconsin and Michigan is discovered to belong to neither State. The city of Ironwood, Mich., is included in the strip and the remainder lies between the Brule and Poudre rivers. The discovery was made by E. D. Peake, an employee of the Wisconsin State. It has always been thought that this strip was included in the State of Michigan, but this is not the case. Neither was it in the survey when the State of Wisconsin was laid out. The question has arisen as to whether or not official acts, such as marriages and land transfers in the strip are valid.

Swindler's Work at Ypsilanti.
A medium sized, dark-haired, dark-complexioned man, who was dressed like a farmer, applied for board at the boarding house conducted by Mrs. Cynthia Emerick in Ypsilanti, saying that he had two or three car loads of potatoes he was trying to sell, and that he would not be able to settle the bill until he could dispose of part of them. He was allowed to remain on the understanding that the money would be forthcoming in a few days, but the other morning after three meals and one night's lodging, he disappeared, taking Mrs. Emerick's valuable gold watch.

Stabbed a Horse with a Pitchfork.
Some persons of persons unknown entered Lomney's livery barn in Iron Mountain and nearly killed a valuable horse belonging to Health O'Leary Crowell by stabbing the horse a dozen or more times with a pitchfork. No motive can be assigned for the deed.

Found Dead with Throat Cut.
Douglas Logan, a Superior township farmer, was found dead in the road late a mile from his home, with his throat cut. Logan operated a pulpwood camp near Brimley. It is believed to be a murder, although there is no clear evidence. The murderer not known motive for such a crime.

Will Help St. Joseph.
Secretary of War Root has declared Paw Paw river, entering St. Joseph, navigable. The stationary bridges are ordered to be removed, and the river is to be cleared of obstructions, and will aid miles of dock property. Secretary Root's action is the result of continuous requests by Congressman Hamilton.

Within Our Borders.
Alma has 500,000 to offer as factory inducement. In the little village of Maple Rapids there are thirty persons who are over 70 years old.

The Schleivings Sugar Refining Co. will be erected at Schleivings this year and about 4,000 acres have been contracted for the coming season.

A gauging station for the United States geological survey has been established in the Cedar river at Agricultural College, and put in charge of the college civil engineering department.

A short time ago a number of cattle on a farm near Kalamazoo died and it was suspected that tuberculosis was the cause. A veterinary was called, a post mortem examination made and the fact developed that the cows had died of starvation.

The index of the Shuck-Walker Co., a land index, was destroyed by fire and materially damaged. Fire caught from a chimney and partially destroyed the townships and land index stock. The loss on stock is estimated at about \$3,500 and on the building about \$500.

A Detroit and Northwestern electric car going south at a high rate of speed struck a sleigh containing Martin Peterson at the Farmington fair ground corner. The sleigh was crushed and Peterson was thrown a considerable distance. He sustained very serious injuries.

Philip Randall, who recently saved his way out of the Grinnell jail in company with George Moore, a confederate, was arrested at State and Madison streets, Chicago, by detectives and was taken back to Corcoran by Sheriff Gray of that place. He is accused of numerous burglaries.

Charles H. Hackley has presented to the Muskegon Board of Education a contribution in which he offers to give \$25,000 for the enlargement of the Hackley public library, presented by him to the city at a cost of \$125,000, with \$75,000 additional to the endowment fund in 1888. This makes a total of \$600,000 given to the city by Mr. Hackley.

There is strong talk of electric lights in Armada this year.

A cold storage warehouse is to be erected at Stockbridge for the convenience of local shippers.

A stock company is being formed at Holland for the establishment of a canning factory in the city.

The early closing movement adopted by Uly merchants about the first of January will be discontinued.

A stock company has been organized at Stockbridge for the manufacture of iron and other similar articles.

The Pennsylvania Salt Company has decided to erect a \$5,000,000 plant on 127 acres of land adjoining Wyandotte.

The Suez Society of Manistee is preparing to build a \$30,000 opera house to replace the one which was recently destroyed by fire.

Lumbering operations along the Menominee will continue until April, unless there should be an unfavorable change in the weather.

Michigan postmasters: Otter Lake, S. E. Stark, vice N. M. Stark, resigned; Rockland, O. H. Mueller, vice C. A. Mueller, removed.

Edward M. Harrigan of Detroit was elected president of the Michigan Master Plumbers' Association at its annual meeting at Kalamazoo.

Miss Marian Thatcher of Michigan has been promoted from a \$1,000 place to another position at \$1,200 in the Treasury Department at Washington.

Frank Bloomer, a well-known Novi druggist, and manager of the Bell Telephone Company's office at that place, died suddenly of pneumonia. He was 32 years of age.

All trainmen employed on the upper peninsula division of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad have been ordered by the company to have themselves vaccinated at once.

While taking bolts from the bolt saw at the Buckeye State Co.'s works at Armada, Albert Bourghman accidentally caught his hand on the saw and lost three fingers as a forfeit.

New Michigan postmasters: Dufferin, Lawrence Lee, vice W. H. Miller, resigned; Livingston, A. O. White, vice Ella Fox, resigned; Waterford, J. M. Judd, vice E. G. Robbins, dead.

Creameries are apparently not a failure financially in Ottawa County. The one at Gratiot paid a 25 per cent dividend on the business of the past year, and the one at Crisp 10 per cent.

The Methodist of Fremont dedicated their fine new church recently. Before the dedicatory services \$500 was raised, which was sufficient to pay off the indebtedness remaining on the new structure.

John Carroll ordered John Dewey off his land at Harrisville, as he was cutting his wood. Dewey swore vengeance, and started after a gun, but before he got out of the swamp he fell over dead. Heart disease and excitement was the cause.

Notwithstanding the long spell of cold weather, the fruit prospect in Berrien County are the best at this time of year that they have been for a long time. Three feet of snow on the ground affords much protection to the vines, bushes and trees.

Gish's hardware store, Masters & Spray's general store and Charles Gorsuch & Son's grocery store, at Watford, were burglarized. The safe in Masters & Spray's store was blown to pieces and all the cash carried away. The burglars escaped.

Prof. McIntosh has abolished hazing in the Allegan schools by stating that any pupil found guilty of hazing would be expelled. A number of boys have carried black eyes, lumps and other signs of severe punishment as a result of hazing for weeks past.

Uly City Masons opened their beautiful new lodge rooms by giving a banquet. The rooms have been newly furnished and fitted up at an expense of several hundred dollars, and now the members think they have the finest lodge rooms in that part of Michigan.

Guy Case, a young man residing in Cambridge, died of blood poisoning a few days since a pimple appeared upon his hip. He gave it little attention, but finally pricked it with a pin. Instead of getting relief, the hip became swollen and grew painful and in spite of every effort, the result was fatal.

For some years past the farmers of Wexford and the neighboring counties have gone in for potato raising to the exclusion of everything else, with the result that many of them have now abandoned their farms because of the loss through heavy crop production and a consequent dead market and inability to sell their crops.

On account of the numerous railroads running in there Lansing used to be quite a haven for tramps, but of late the game has been a scarce article about the capital city. The cause of the sudden change has been the course pursued by the new street car line, which took hold the first of the year. Instead of giving tramps who were yanked up for vagrancy a short term in the county jail, where they got a bed and warm meals, just what they wanted, he has them sent to the Detroit house of correction, where they have to work.

The Prohibition State convention in Kalamazoo by an unanimous vote refused to include the work of Mrs. Kate Kinn in smashing saloons in Kalamazoo. Prof. F. C. Goodrich of Ann Arbor was chairman and the Rev. W. A. Taylor of Plainwell secretary. One thousand and thirty-one dollars was raised by subscription for work in the State. Five thousand dollars was asked. A plan was adopted to unify the State and county work under the leadership of Arthur W. Wadsworth of Lansing, who was nominated for Supreme Court justice and Joshua Staatsfield of Bay City and Archibald Butters of Charlevoix for Regents.

The Commercial House of Edmore was damaged by fire. All furniture in the upper story was destroyed and that on the ground floor saved. No insurance.

In Convis township is the nesting place of hundreds of blue herons, as far as known. The only place of the kind in Michigan. The birds have come there to breed every year for the past fifty years.

Cornelius Spanning, a 16-year-old Grand Rapids boy, was kicked by a cow while milking. He suffered some pain, but the next day was thought to be all right again. The following morning he was found dead in bed.

Plans and specifications from the architects have been accepted for a \$10,000 bank building to be built at Oshtemo by Messrs. McPhail & Macomber. Work is to be commenced as soon as the winter is over.

A few years ago the problem of getting rid of the sawdust was a serious one at sawmills, and in many a Michigan lumbering town are immense mounds made up of the accumulations of years of this refuse of the mills. Now, however, there is a solution. His death was a surprise to everyone and a shock to the community. Financial embarrassment is believed to have been the cause. He leaves a widow and three children.

MICHIGAN SOLONS.

The Legislature did but little business Monday night. Only fifteen Senators showed up, two short of a quorum. In the House only sixty members responded to the roll call. Representative Martindale's Springwells bill was passed fixing the salaries of election inspectors and clerks at \$5 a day and of gatekeepers at \$2.50. An attempt was made to pass Representative Dennis' bill regarding county school commissioners to provide themselves with general grade teachers' certificates instead of third grade, as at present, but it received only forty-eight votes, and was tabled.

Speaker Carlton on Tuesday named Representatives Mason, Bannum and Colby as members of the special committee to investigate the accounts and expenditures of the game warden's department. Three bills were agreed to by the House in connection with the whole relative to delinquent tax lands. One empowers county treasurers to apply for injunctions to prevent waste on lands delinquent for taxes, another allows them to levy on timber that has been cut on lands delinquent for taxes and a third empowers the land commissioner to apply for injunctions to prevent trespassing on State lands. The Senate just managed to scrape a quorum together and worked for an hour in committee of the whole. That body adopted Senator Kelly's concurrent resolution providing for the appointment of a commission to consist of three Senators and two Representatives to come with him to consider the laws of Wisconsin and Minnesota for the purpose of adopting a uniform system of taxing real property, but when it reached the House the resolution was referred to the judiciary committee. Representative Totten contended that the Supreme Court has decreed that the Legislature cannot pass a law imposing a tonnage tax.

Both houses of the Legislature on Wednesday rushed through bill to meet the exigencies presented by the failure of the Flint Building and Loan Association, caused by the speculation of Secretary F. A. Platt. The bill gives the State power to take possession of the assets of a building and loan association which shall fail to comply with the directions of the Secretary of State, who is empowered to make examinations. Under the present conditions the State is powerless to do effective work in protecting small stockholders. The Senate passed a bill providing for the admission of the veterans of the Spanish-American war to the State soldiers' home at Grand Rapids.

According to figures submitted by Chairman Dingley of the ways and means committee on Thursday, the total appropriations of the present session of the Legislature are likely to reach \$8,000,000, which is over \$500,000 in excess of the appropriations of any previous Legislature. An effort will be made to reduce these figures, and with this end in view Chairman Dingley requested that all appropriation bills be placed in the hands of his committee within the next two weeks. He made an economy talk, urging the Legislature not to create new offices or increase salaries. The Senate tabled the resolution of the House for the appointment of a commission to confer with representatives of Wisconsin and Minnesota regarding uniform taxation of vessel property in the States bordering on the great lakes. It was denounced as a junket. The House judiciary committee made a favorable report on the joint resolution providing for an amendment to the constitution abolishing the payment of money to newspapers for publishing the laws enacted by the Legislature. A concurrent resolution providing for final adjournment May 4 was promptly tabled.

A bill introduced in the House on Friday seeks to regulate freight rates. The appropriation for Michigan's exhibit at the Buffalo exposition will not be available until Jan. 1, the commencement of the fiscal year, owing to failure to specifically provide otherwise in the appropriation measure.

Bills Signed by the Governor.
Handy-To detach territory from the township of Breitung and attach same to Saginaw township.

Ballentine-To legalize the abandonment and vacating of a part of the toll road of the Riverside Turnpike Co. in St. Clair County.

Rulison-To authorize Portage township, Houghton County, to raise money and maintain the Hyrontown Fire Co.

Stone-To amend the school law of the village of Hudson.

Harley-To change the wards of the city of Ludington.

Goodrich-To incorporate the public schools of the village of Jerome, Hillsdale County.

Adams-To authorize Lawrence township, Van Buren County, to issue bonds for the erection of a town hall.

Randall-To enable the township of Crystal, Oceana County, to vote relief for Charles B. Barber, township treasurer.

Randall-To provide for the relief of Robert A. Grant, treasurer of Portwater, Oceana County.

Holmes-To authorize Alma village to bond itself for public improvement.

Martindale-To authorize Springwells and Eccore townships to build and maintain a drawbridge over the River Rouge.

Rulison-To provide for the construction of a bridge over Sturgeon river, Portage township, Houghton County.

Ballentine-To amend the charter of the city of Port Huron.

Kinnison-To provide for a probate register in Livingston County.

Hunt-Fixing the per diem of members of the Legislature from the upper peninsula.

Chandler-To provide for the organization and maintenance of a free public library in Sanilac State, Marie.

Charles Smith-To authorize the village of Lake Linden to borrow money, refund its bonded indebtedness and provide for the construction of a sewer system and erect a fire hall.

Charles Smith-To provide for the regulation of foreign building and loan associations.

Bills Passed—Senate.
Authorizing the township of Allis, Presque Isle, to issue \$3,000 bonds to pay debts.

Authorizing Presque Isle to borrow \$30,000 to pay and refund outstanding indebtedness.

Fixing salaries of Circuit Court commissioners of Kent County at \$2,500 a year.

Authorizing village of Highland Park to borrow \$5,000.

Providing judge of probate and prosecuting attorney of Lapeer County with a stenographer.

Saveeving—Providing that the management of the Soldiers' Home may be appointed guardian of the inmates when thought necessary by the board.

Van Zoeren—Providing for the admission of veterans of the Spanish-American war to the Soldiers' Home.

French—To provide for a special county commissioner in certain cases.

Loomis—Naming the military rank of the officers of the Soldiers' Home.

Hunt—To regulate the confinement and trial of infants under 16 years of age.

The Avalanche.

G. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, MAR. 14, 1900.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Republican Ticket.

STATE TICKET.
For Justice of the Supreme Court:
ROBERT M. MONTGOMERY.
For Regents of the University:
FRANK W. FLETCHER.
HENRY W. CARMY.

COUNTY TICKET.
For Commissioner of Schools:
ETNA COVENTRY.

Driven thereto by American competition, there is some talk of Great Britain abandoning her policy of Free Trade and giving Protection to some of her industries. But American enterprise has now made such strides that it has nothing to fear from such a change. —Minneapolis "Tribune."

The Baltimore American points out that while some people are waiting over the impending Imperialistic tendencies of the country, a Chicago professor declares that the American people are running mad over democracy. The Chicago professor is no nearer right, however, than the anti-Imperialistic shrieker. To a careful observer it will appear that the American people were never so much inclined as now to be content with things as they are, so that they may have a chance to attend to their private affairs. —Inter Ocean.

Above all, let American manufacturers hesitate at any action which the Free-Trade Democracy may use as a weapon to attack the Protective Tariff system. Let them heed the warning that there is more danger to their business interests in any wild scheme to tinker with the existing Tariff system than in the loss of Russia's \$9,000,000 worth of annual trade. There is no occasion for any panic-stricken sensations; simply occasion for careful investigation and patient thought. —Cincinnati "Times Star."

Jefferson, Seligman, the eminent financier, says: "The whole country is booming, and we are in for a period of unexampled good times. You cannot discount such prosperity in a week or a month." With the continuance of the policy of Protection assured by the re-election of President McKinley, and of a Protectionist Congress, it is true beyond the peradventure of a doubt that present prosperity cannot be discounted in a week or a month or in years. If, however, the ballots on last election day had shown a majority for Mr. Bryan and for his unsound doctrines, our prosperity, great as it is, would have been discounted in a single day. The reason that our prosperity cannot be shaken is that it is founded on a rock—the sound bedrock of Protection to American industries.

The blunt truth is that Germany is not equipped to cut any prominent figure in the commercial world, except as a buyer. The masses of her people are poor and her soil is poor. Her material resources are limited, and she is without the stimulus to development that attends competition because syndicates are in absolute control. She has a military establishment that is out of all proportion to resources for its maintenance. She has made a wonderful recovery from a long period of war, but her fixed limitations are hopelessly restrictive. No Tariff laws can turn the attention of German farmers to the raising of crops or the manufacturing of industrial products that they cannot profitably produce. America is now the great center of the world's supplies and no alliance can change this base. —Detroit "Free Press."

The National Biscuit company, which has a large local branch in Grand Rapids, has decided to invite its employees to become stock holders and will offer them advantageous terms. This is one of the most substantial of the great industries launched in recent years, and its employees are numbered by the thousands. If the men at the ovens should become stockholders there will be a less talk of trusts and the evils arising therefrom. The employees will themselves be sharers in whatever profits are made in the business, and personal interest in the business will make them better workmen and keener to promote the company interest. In the glass trust the workers have a representative from their own ranks on the board of directors and it is possible the biscuit company will carry this new policy to the same length. —Grand Rapids Herald.

The death, at Denver, Colo., Sunday night, of Gilbert Wilkes removes a figure made prominent in Detroit and Michigan by the Spanish-American war, but the man was distinguished aside from his record as a commander of the naval reserves. He was a business man of considerable prominence, and widely and favorably known. His services in the war, during which he figured as lieutenant-commander of the Yosemite, the vessel on which the Michigan naval reserves did service with credit and distinction, are too fresh in the public mind for recapitulation. As a naval officer during the conflict he brought to the service an experience derived from a career of 11 years as a regular officer. His command over the Michigan reserves was authoritative, and his personal relations with them appear always to have been of the sort which commands respect and love. His death will strike them as a personal bereavement. —Detroit Journal.

Great Cough Med. Cures for Children
"I have no hesitancy in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," says E. P. Moran, a well known and popular baker of Peterburg, Va. "We have given it to our children when troubled with bad coughs, whooping cough, and it has always given perfect satisfaction. It was recommended to me by a druggist as the best cough medicine for children, as it contained no opium or harmful drug." Sold by L. Fournier.

The army canteen having been abolished, special interest attaches to the opinion credited to army officers by a Chicago telegram, that a recent riot of soldiers near Fort Sheridan may be charged up to the change from liquor selling in the soldiers' club to liquor buying at the nearest saloon. Members of the W. C. T. U. at Chicago should investigate the report without prejudice, and tell us whether, in all probability, the riot would have occurred had there been a canteen at the fort; also whether, in their judgement, one or more young men have been kept from forming a taste for liquor because of the abolishment of the canteen; and, too, whether it is likely that the soldiers injured in the riot would probably have been within the fort grounds and safe had there been a canteen to keep them away from the grocery. Gen. Orléans is reported in same telegram as being of the opinion that the soldiers now spend more money in the saloons for liquor alone than they ever did in the canteen for both liquor and table supplies of a kind not included in the regular rations. Let the Christian women who feel a special interest in the subject investigate this belief of the general and report their findings. The truth is what the public at large wishes, and an investigation should be without preconceived theories or opinions to be supported. —Detroit Journal.

Remarkable Cures of Rheumatism.
From the Vindicator, Rutherfordton, N. C. The editor of the Vindicator has occasion to test the efficacy of Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice with the most remarkable results in each case. First with rheumatism in the shoulder, from which he suffered excruciating pain for ten days, which was relieved with two applications of Pain Balm, rubbing the parts affected and resting instant benefit and entire relief in a very short time. Second in rheumatism in thigh joint, almost prostrating him with severe pain, which was relieved by two applications, rubbing with the liniment on retiring at night, and getting up free from pain. For sale by L. Fournier.

Until the text of Great Britain's declaration of the Hay-Pauncefote amended canal treaty shall have been given out it will be impossible to know just how far the report is justified, that the tone of the refusal is friendly and in effect leaves the way open for further negotiations. It appears from the surface that the Hay-Pauncefote amended convention has lapsed and that any further negotiations will have to be begun ab initio. It was perhaps fortunate that the fact of the failure of the first treaty was not given out until the Senate had adjourned. The occasion would have been one certain to provoke a flood of invective, blarney and noise, if limited in breadth. It is not at all likely that the more sober minded of the members of the upper house would have been moved by it to the extent of passing the Hepburn bill and thereby ignoring the plain demands of international usage and obligations. The failure of the amendments throw the situation back upon the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and it is not unlikely that future action will be taken with a view of abrogating that treaty. It appears to be generally conceded by competent authorities that the treaty cannot be abrogated out of hand, by a mere declaration of the part of Congress, without involving possible grave consequences. It has been pointed out that it is as legitimate to abrogate treaties as to make them, provided only that the method be legitimate. In the present case—as involving the Clayton-Bulwer treaty—it undoubtedly is the fact that the only legitimate means at command is by the method of supercession,

There must be a new treaty rescinding the rights conveyed to Great Britain by the existing treaty.

Headache often results from a disordered condition of the stomach and constipation of the bowels. A dose of two of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets will correct these disorders and cure the headache. Sold by L. Fournier.

The reciprocity scheme is a trump card to be played by the Cubans at the decisive moment in the game of advantages. But it will not take the trick. Some of the consequences certain to follow the acceptance of the Cuban proposal are thus outlined by the New York Press: To grant Cuba more than we grant now in the countervailing rate on beet sugar would be to raise the Russian tariff to extend throughout the continent. Tariff war has been everywhere threatened on account of our favors to the tropical cane sugar growers. It would be everywhere declared were these favors extended as the Cubans desire. To "outbid" a market of 1,500,000 West Indians which we have already, and which, owing to our geographical advantages, we cannot lose, we would contract in great part and endanger as a whole a market of 56,000,000 Germans, 41,000,000 Austrians, 38,000,000 French, 35,000,000 and 6,000,000 Belgians. Monstrous as the proposal is there is danger of its acceptance, owing, of course to the enormous corporate interests to be enriched by it. In the session of Congress, extra or regular, in which these terms are daily discussed and passed upon, the producer for the home market and the exporter for the foreign will have to join forces, and even then, such is the might of the array against them, will have to do battle for their lives.

Mrs. C. E. VanDeusen, of Kalamazoo, Wis., was afflicted with stomach trouble and constipation for a long time. She says: "I have tried many preparations, but none have done me the good that Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets have. These Tablets are for sale at Fournier's drug store. Price 25c. Samples free."

In January, 1871, M. Thiers made the following remarkable prophecy: "Whenever England is in conflict with a foreign power Europe will see her colonies rally and co-operate with her. Without the slightest expense to her they will equip their soldiers, their only ambition being to show their close union with her, and to demonstrate that their strength and energy are at her disposal, just as her resources are at theirs. I predict this in spite of your smile of incredulity, and although perhaps none of us will live to witness it."

An Honest Medicine for La Grippe
George W. Wallis, of South Gardner, Me., says: "I have had the worst cough, cold, chills and grip and have taken lots of trash of no account, but profit to the vendor. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the only thing that has done any good whatever. I have used one bottle of it and the chills cold and grip have all left me. I congratulate the manufacturers of an honest medicine." For sale by L. Fournier.

Night was Her Terror.
"I would cough nearly all night long," writes Mrs. Chas. Applegate, of Alexandria, Ind., "and could hardly get any sleep. I had consumption so bad that if I walked a block I would cough frightfully and spit blood, but when all other medicines failed three \$1.00 bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery wholly cured me, and I gained 50 pounds." It is absolutely guaranteed to cure coughs, colds, La Grippe, bronchitis, and all throat and lung troubles. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at L. Fournier's drug store.

The British Free-Trade journals are again exploiting the opinion that the United States would be a great deal more prosperous if it would do away with its Protective Tariff. Somehow or other Americans don't take much stock in the argument. They are much obliged for the implied good wishes, but as they are perfectly satisfied with the Protection brand of prosperity they are disinclined to make experiments which might knock it out. Prosperity is a tender plant and will not stand sudden changes. —San Francisco Chronicle.

Detroit Live Stock Market.
M. C. LIVE STOCK YARDS,
Detroit, March 5, 1900.
The demand for live cattle is quiet this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit Live Stock Market:
Prime steers and heifers \$12.25 @ 12.50; heavy butchers' cattle \$8.75 @ 9.25; canners \$8.50 @ 9.00; stockers and feeders \$7.50 @ 8.00.
Milch cows, steady at \$25.00 @ 30.00; calves, active at \$4.00 @ 6.00.
Sheep and lambs, small receipts and higher; prime lambs \$5.00 @ 5.25; mixed \$4.50 @ 4.75; ewes \$4.00 @ 4.25.
Hogs are the leading feature in this market; fair receipts; trade is active at the following prices: Prime medium \$5.40 @ 5.50; Yorkers \$5.40 @ 5.50; pigs \$5.25 @ 5.50; rough \$5.10 @ 5.25; stags 1.00; cripples, \$1.00 per cwt. off.

Administratrix's Sale.
STATE OF MICHIGAN,
County of Crawford.
In the matter of the estate of DANIEL McCallum, deceased.
Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance and by virtue of an order granted to the undersigned administratrix of the estate of Daniel McCallum, by the Hon. John C. Hanson, Judge of Probate for said county, that on and after the 18th day of April A. D. 1900, I will receive proposals to sell, at private sale all the right, title and interest of myself (widow) and Ellen J. McCallum and Bertha D. McCallum, minor heirs of Daniel McCallum, in and to the following described lands and premises, situated in the township of Frederic, and county of Crawford, state of Michigan, to wit: The NW 1/4 of Section 27, Town 28, Range 4 W., the SW 1/4 of the NE 1/4, Section 27, Town 28, Range 4 W., the NE 1/4 of the NE 1/4, Section 27, Town 28, Range 4 W., and the SE 1/4 of the SE 1/4, Section 4, Town 27, Range 4 W., so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay the claims against the estate.
ELLEN J. HAMILTON,
Administratrix.
mar7-4w Frederic, Mich.

Election Notice.
Office of the Sheriff of Crawford Co. Michigan.
To the Electors of the County of Crawford:—
You are hereby notified that at the General Election to be held in this State on the first Monday of April, 1901 the following officers are to be elected, viz:
Justices of the Supreme Court, in place of Robert M. Montgomery, whose term of office will expire Dec. 31st, 1901; also two Regents of the University, in place of Frank W. Fletcher and Herman Kiefer, whose terms of office will expire Dec. 31st, 1901.
In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, on the day and date below written.
Dated Grayling, Mich., Feb. 14th, 1901.
GEO. F. OWEN,
Sheriff of Crawford County.

Election Notice.
Michigan Department of State.
LANSING, February 1st, 1901.
To the Sheriff of the County of Crawford:—
Sir:—You are hereby notified that at the election to be held on the first Monday of April, 1901, in the State of Michigan, the following state officers are to be elected, viz:
One Justice of the Supreme Court in place of Robert Montgomery, whose term of office will expire Dec. 31st, 1901; also two regents of the University in place of Frank W. Fletcher and Herman Kiefer, whose terms of office will expire December 31st, 1901.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Michigan, at Lansing, this first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and twenty-fifth.
FRED M. WARNER,
Secretary of State.

Election Notice.
Michigan Department of State.
LANSING, March 11th, 1901.
To the Sheriff of the County of Crawford:—
Sir:—You are hereby notified that at the General Election to be held in this State, on the first Monday of April next, there will be submitted to the people the following proposition to amend the constitution of this state:
An amendment to Section six of Article six of the constitution of the state of Michigan, relative to Circuit Courts.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State at Lansing, this 11th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and twenty-fifth.
FRED M. WARNER,
Secretary of State.

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"A Year of Romance."
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A great novel, full of life, adventure, and action, the scene laid in France three hundred years ago, began in the August, 1900, Century, and will continue for several months in 1901. Critics everywhere are enthusiastic over the opening chapters of this remarkable story. "The author's fame is apparently established with this her maiden effort," says the Boston Transcript. "The Critic calls it 'A remarkable performance.'"
FREE—New subscribers to The Century Magazine who begin with the number for November, 1900, will receive free of charge the three previous numbers, August, September and October, containing the first chapters of "The Helmut of Navarre," or if these numbers are entirely exhausted at the time of subscribing, they will receive a pamphlet containing all of the chapters of the "Helmut of Navarre" published in the three numbers. Ask for the free numbers when subscribing. \$1.00 a year.
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HISTORIC MARCH 4'S.

PAST INAUGURALS MAKE NOTE-WORTHY RECORD.

Popular Interest Usually Centers About the Ball—Dolly Madison Reigns Supreme at Two Functions—Grant's Unparalleled Reception.

After the election of a President has been officially declared, the taking of the oath of office is the only essential thing required by the Constitution preliminary to his entering upon his duties. Around this essential act all the dazzling pageantry and elaborate ceremonies of modern inaugurations have been built, not in pursuance of law, but of fashion, and custom. However grand and interesting they may be, from a legal standpoint these ceremonies are all "leather and prunella." The essential thing, the oath, as prescribed by the Constitution, is simplicity itself. It is merely this:

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

This is the form used by all of our Presidents. Curiously enough, there is no rule determining whether the oath or the inaugural address shall come first. This is left to the fancy or the taste of the individual. Some of our Presidents have preferred to take the oath first, others last, and some have varied it both ways on being afforded an opportunity through a re-election. Those who took the oath before delivering the address were Washington, Mon-

roe, Jackson (second inauguration), Pierce, Lincoln (second inauguration), Grant, Garfield, Benjamin Harrison and McKinley.

Washington Takes the Oath.

The oath was administered to Washington at his first inauguration by Chancellor Livingston, of New York, and at his second by Justice William Cushing, of Massachusetts. To John Adams the oath was administered by Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut and Chief Justices of the United States Supreme Court have officiated in a similar capacity ever since. All our subsequent Presidents have been sworn in by five men—Chief Justices John Marshall of Virginia, Roger B. Taney of Maryland, Salmon P. Chase and Morrison R. Waite, of Ohio, and Melville W. Fuller of Illinois. Marshall, appointed by Adams, had the honor of swearing in Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams and Jackson—an unblemished record, covering nine presidential terms. Taney, appointed by Jackson, swore in successively Van Buren, William Henry Harrison, Polk, Tyler, Taylor, Pierce, Buchanan and Lincoln (first term). Chase, appointed by Lincoln, administered the oath to Lincoln (second term) and to Grant both terms. Waite, appointed by Grant, administered it to Hayes, Garfield and Cleveland (first time), and Fuller, appointed by Cleveland, administered it to Benjamin Harrison, Cleveland (the second time) and McKinley.

The longest inaugural address on record was that of William Henry Harrison, which was indeed formidable, comprising 8,578 words. The shortest inaugural address was Washington's second, consisting of only 134 words. Lincoln's second comes next to it in point of brevity. Polk's, Benjamin Harrison's and Monroe's were long, but they fell short of William Henry Harrison's by about 4,000 words.

So far as the inauguration of late years is the ball, which gives a sort of finishing touch to the festivities of an exciting day. All of our twenty-eight inaugurations in the past, beginning with Washington's first, have had this adjunct except seven. These were Washington's second, Adams', both of Jefferson's, Jackson's first, Pierce's and Hayes'. In each case the absence of the ball feature has been significant of the state of the popular mind or the scruples of the administration dominating

the occasion. Thus during Washington's first administration violent criticism was launched against him on account of his alleged fondness for courtly and monarchic ceremonies, and as an offset to these criticisms Washington at his second inauguration and Adams when his turn came eliminated the ball feature entirely. When Jefferson came into the kingdom, pledged as he and his party were to introduce reforms and restore simplicity of government, he, too, felt constrained to eliminate the ball, and did so, although he had no scruples about attending the ball in honor of his successor, Madison. Likewise Jackson, pledged pretty much as Jefferson had been to the restoration of simplicity, cut out the ball from the festivities attending his inauguration, although he incorporated a ball in the program for his second inauguration. At Pierce's inauguration the weather was execrable and it appears that the ball was allowed to lapse through the lack of energy of the inauguration managers. President and Mrs. Hayes had strict ideas of their own regarding their social obligations and both were averse to dancing, as well as to the use of wine at state dinners. Accordingly the committee in charge of Hayes' inauguration cut out the ball.

First Ball Is Brilliant.

The first inaugural ball, that given by Washington, was postponed from April 30 to May 7 in consequence of the absence from New York of Mrs. Washington. When it came off it proved to be a brilliant function, attended by the elite society of that day. Both the President and his wife danced with evident enjoyment.

Both balls of the Madison regime were gay affairs. The first was given at Long's Hotel and the second at Davis', now the Metropolitan. At the

President and Cabinet attended all of them.

Buchanan escorted his attractive niece, Miss Harriet Lane, later Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnson, to the big ball given in honor of his inauguration, and supped there at midnight.

The ball in honor of the induction of Lincoln the first time was not attended by the new President, but at the ball following his second inauguration, held on March 6 in the model-room of the Patent Office Building, both President and Mrs. Lincoln were present and seemed to enjoy the exercises.

Grant's Show the Best.

The grand ball given in the north wing of the treasury on the night of Grant's first inauguration eclipsed all affairs of its kind up to that date. Grant's second inaugural ball, however, held in a temporary building in Judiciary Square, was even more noteworthy, not because of its brilliancy, or of the fact that tickets cost \$20 each, but on account of a mere accident of weather. No provision had been made for heating the building, and as the thermometer that night fell to four degrees above zero, with a howling gale blowing, the dancers found themselves in a pitiable plight. The ladies were obliged to retain their wraps entire and the gentlemen their hats and overcoats. The supper, which was elaborate and expensive, was a frightful repast. The ornamental devices in ice cream were frozen doubly and the champagne and punch were deserted for hot coffee, which was the only hot thing at the supper. The dancers were literally frozen out before midnight.

Garfield's inaugural ball was held in the unfinished National Museum Building and was a brilliant affair. The decorations were the finest ever seen in Washington.

TAKING THE ARTERIAL BLOOD FROM A GOAT.



HOW LYMPH IS MADE.

THE GLANDS AND DUOTS TAKEN FROM LIVING GOATS.

Process of Manufacturing the Liquid Conducted with Extreme Care—Living Cells Injected Into Human Body—Chicago Has Only Laboratory.

The method of securing Dr. Roberts' goat lymph, which is being used to restore to physical vigor persons suffering from paralysis and various other ailments, was a few days ago partially demonstrated for the press at the laboratory of Dr. Joseph R. Hawley in Chicago, the only place where the lymph is made.

The material used in the making of the lymph are the lymphatic glands, ducts and reservoir, the spinal cord, the medulla oblongata, the pons varolii and the gray matter of the brain of a goat and certain fluids secured from the bull. The goat has the largest lymphatic system by far of any animal in existence. Reasoning by a process of exclusion it has been figured out that very likely the very large lymphatic system is responsible for the goat's healthiness and immunity from certain forms of diseases. The fluids from the bull are also used for their great strength, tenacity of life and vitality.

To the Hawley laboratory at least half a dozen times a week, month after month are brought every morning. The parts of the bull used are secured from animals at the stock yards just after they have been struck, but before they are yet dead. The time of the messenger's departure from the stock yards is timed to such a nicety that he arrives at the laboratory at the minute when the material which he brings is needed. This is arranged for the same reason the lymph glands are taken from the kid while it is still alive—in order that the vital principles may be obtained while they are still in the condition in which they exist in the living body.

A kid is brought into the laboratory and operating room. Everything in the apartment is perfectly sterilized, even the walls being covered with sterilized muslin. Close to the operating table stands a large glass jar. In the center of this jar is a tall, narrow vessel and the space between the walls of the two is filled with cracked ice. At the head of the operating table is the case of knives, scissors and other surgical instruments. In one corner a sprightly messenger boy restrains the kid until the doctor, his assistant and a trained nurse are ready for the operation.

A cup-shaped arrangement is soaked with chloroform and placed over the nose of the goat. When the influence of the drug is perfect and the kid is just about feeling the surgeon rapidly splits the skin on the neck and cuts away until he brings the carotid artery into view. The double vessel packed with ice is then brought close to the opening and all of the neck except the part opened is covered with a sterilized towel. The artery is then cut and the blood allowed to spurt into the inner vessel that is surrounded by ice. Serum from this blood is for use later in the process of manufacture of the elixir. All of the good blood from the artery is caught in this way, but when venous blood appears, as it does in a few minutes, the vessel is taken away and the flow of blood stopped.

The jar of blood is then set aside and the surgeon goes to work removing the entire lymphatic system of the subject. This necessitates the dissection of almost the entire body, for glands and ducts are located from the neck down through nearly every part of the body. In all there are seventy or eighty glands and ducts to be removed. To the eye of a layman these parts look like so much fat and can scarcely be distinguished from the latter, in which they are embedded. After they have been cut out and secluded from the animal the doctor opens the head of the animal and takes out the gray matter of the brain, the medulla and the pons, and then with tweezers the operator seizes the spinal cord and draws it out of the spinal column.

After all these parts have been secured the carcass of the goat is removed and the surgeon proceeds to extract the lymph and the juices by simple pressure. Meanwhile there have arrived from the stock yards the animal parts which are used in the mixture. From these the fluids are first extracted by hand pressure. Then the remains, in which much lymph still exists, are placed in a retort, together with the goat products, from which the fluids have been partially squeezed. The operator turns on the jar containing the goat's blood. The carcasses of the blood have settled to the bottom of the vessel, leaving the serum at the

top. This serum is drawn off and with it is mixed a quantity of carbon water. The mixture is poured over the contents of the retort and the whole is thoroughly macerated and reduced to a soft pulp. The pulp is filtered and the liquid obtained is mixed with the fluids which were previously gotten out of all the substances. This liquid is subjected to a 200 or 400 pound pressure and one or two other processes which are still secret. The product is then poured into colored bottles and sealed perfectly air tight. Light has a deteriorating effect upon the substance, so it is put up in colored bottles, much darker than the lymph, which is a dark cream color. The liquid is administered to patients by hypodermic injections given twice a day during treatment. From six to twenty drops are given at each injection, according to the condition of the patient.

"This invention of Dr. Roberts is not claimed to be a cure-all or a remedy which will turn old men into boys," said Dr. Hawley, "but it is a food which will greatly benefit diseased or exhausted cells. It will not restore dead cells to life, but it can do remark-



DISSECTING FOR LYMPH GLANDS.

able things for the old, the infirm and diseased. It is simply cell food. For the degenerated, the atrophic and the diseased or infected cells we inject this lymph as a remedy and the results speak for themselves. If I should say that in 10 per cent of the cases treated the lymph failed to do any good I would be making a large estimate on the failures. In 50 per cent of the cases treated there have been perfect cures and in the other forty there has been all the way from a little to very great benefit."

Then and Now.

She was at a party. He had not yet arrived, but she was momentarily expecting him. The hum of conversation through the room had no significance for her; all her faculties were bent on the front door.

Every time it opened, at every step in the hall, she would start, while her face would flush and her eyes light up with feverish expectation. Then the color would go back from her cheeks, her eyes would dull and her heart sink when another—than he came into the room.

Finally he arrived and took a seat beside her, and she leaned over his shoulder and joyously murmured: "My darling! my darling!" "She was too happy to say aught more. Ten years later, and she again waits. It is in their own home now. His step is on the stoop; he opens the door. She springs quickly to the hall.

"Where your boots?" she screams. "Ten years ago they were not married; now they are—London Spare Moments.

What St. Paul Would Have Said.

Bismarck, bishop of—Bismarck was once asked to preside at a meeting of the debating society of a certain theological college, where the students were all young men deadly in earnest. One of these gentlemen in the course of the debate, with strong indignation evident in his voice, addressed the chair, inquired, oratorically: "What sir, would the Apostle Paul have said could he have seen the life of luxury led by our present race of prelates and church dignitaries, riding about in their carriages and living in their palaces? What, sir, I repeat, would he have said?" "I think," said the bishop, interrupting the speaker in a meek and mild voice, "that he would have said: 'Things in the church must be looking up.'—London St. James' Budget.

Wireless Telegraphy.

Wireless telegraph stations are to be erected at Inishtrahull, in the north of Ireland and at Kildonan, Arran, Scotland, respectively, for the purpose of reporting and signaling vessels at sea.

The baby's first shoe is having a hard time as a Sacred Rella, competing with the first prize a woman won at cards.

AN OLD SOLDIER'S COLONY.

Veterans Organize a Co-operative Agricultural Society.

The founding of a great co-operative agricultural colony of old soldiers, which is expected to have a membership of upward of 21,000 and to occupy a large tract of land in Oklahoma, is the object of an organization, articles of incorporation for which have been filed at Wash, Ind. In the corporation will be veterans of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and South Dakota. The scheme is already so far advanced that options have been secured on 80,000 acres of land in the southwestern territory.

A committee of seven will be in charge of the colony, one from each of the States represented and the election of these commissioners will be held at stated intervals. There is no expectation of profit by any individual, it being provided that any gains shall go into the general treasury. Ten thousand shares are issued at \$25 each and all have been taken by veterans who want to improve their condition and secure homes in the new country. Each acre share of stock the holder is entitled to one vote in the meetings. Each member is entitled also to the equivalent in land at the appraised value for each share of stock he takes. It is the intention to lay out a city in the center of the colony, which will be established in the eastern part of the territory. The city will be placed into business lots, residence property and garden tracts. The rest of the land will be cut up into farms of areas easy to handle. No member will be permitted to hold less than five acres nor more than 100 acres.

Alternate lots in the city and tracts of land in the colony will be held for future sale to desirable newcomers, the proceeds to go into the common fund. Upon the closing up of the affairs of the colony the balance on hand will be divided pro rata or invested in a public library or some other public institution to be determined by the members.

ARMISTICE FOR BOTH.

Kitchener Given Seven Days to Consult Other Generals.

Pretoria advises that Gen. Kitchener, with his private secretary, met Gen. Buller upon Sun Hill Friday morning, and they had a long conference. Terms of surrender were discussed, and it is believed that the war will soon be ended. Gen. Kitchener granted Gen. Buller a seven days' armistice, to enable him to confer with the other generals.



GENERAL BULLER.

According to the London Sun, the surrender of Gen. Buller would have been an accomplished fact before now had Gen. Kitchener been in a position to conclude the terms of surrender. When the surrender occurs, the Sun adds, it will include the surrender of the strategic position of Gen. De Wet and will involve the termination of the war.

GIRL STIRS WILD MOB.

American School Superintendent Attacked in San Juan.

Mobs of enraged natives terrorized the city of San Juan, Porto Rico, for hours Thursday evening because a 10-year-old Porto Rican girl had been reprimanded in school by the American superintendent. They surged through the streets shouting "Down with the Americans!" "Death to the usurpers!" and other incendiary sentiments, and 1,500 of them, after stoning Superintendent Armstrong as he left the school, besieged him in the Intendencia building, where he sought refuge. The situation having become serious, Corporal Hiseock and five artillerymen, acting without orders, charged across the plaza, fired a volley into the air and rescued the beleaguered official. For this the corporal was arrested.

The unfortunate episode, arising as it did from a trivial incident, illustrates the worst side of the Porto Rican character and emphasizes the magnitude of the problem confronting the United States.

Mayor ignored Gov. Allen's order to disperse the mob. The city police, though they charged the rioters and fired volleys into the air, were looted and insulted. When Martin C. Braunberg, commissioner of education, called that his hotel and offices be protected from the mob he was scorned. Gov. Allen is considerably worried over the occurrence, which is regarded as the most serious since the early days of the American occupation.

HER MURDER CAUSED A LYNCHING.



Miss Ida Finklestein, the Torre Haute school teacher who was shot and her throat cut by George Ward, the negro who was hanged by a mob and his body burned.

Sparks from the Wires.

Chicago anti-cigarette league is crusading.

Dr. Thomas O'Reilly, 74, St. Louis, is dead.

A new presser has broken out in Yellowstone Park.

Violent snowstorm, Halifax, N. S., and great damage.

Rich gold strike twenty miles southeast of Livingston, Mont.

President nominated E. H. Anderson to be surveyor of Utah.

Mortimer Hogan, Richmond, Va., was killed by an explosion.

Oscar Paine, negro, Zales, Fla., killed Deputy Sheriff Vestal.

Fresh Carlist agitation has broken out at Barcelona, Spain.

It Hangs On

We are talking about your cough. One cold no sooner passes off before another comes. But it's the same old cough all the time. And it's the same old story, too. There is first the cold, then the cough, then pneumonia or consumption, with the long sickness and life trembling in the balance.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

loosens the grasp of your cough. The congestion of the throat and lungs is removed; all inflammation is subdued; the parts are put perfectly at rest, and the cough drops away.

Three sizes—75c, 50c, \$1.00. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

See Face-Smile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Manufacture of Buttons.

In 1745 the button industry took a fresh start, especially steel button making in Birmingham. In the Georgian period men and women alike sported gilt buttons. Great was the appreciation shown when the shank was first appended to the metal button; its inventor realized a fine fortune. Now a variety of materials are called into play—glass, bone, horn, papier mache, stones of all kinds, enamel, china, gutta serena, ivory and sylvanite. More than 100 years ago buttons were made of cloth. Bohemia is famous for glass buttons, Paris for painted china, cloth and metal being mostly British productions. Some ingenious people collect buttons as curiosities and some employ them for decorative purposes. News comes to us of a garden where the flower beds are bordered with buttons set in cement—London Queen.

ON VERGE OF INSANITY.

Mrs. E. A. Deacon Tells of a Case Where a Lady Was in This Serious Condition, But Was Saved.

East Randolph, N. Y., March 11, 1901. (Special.)—Mrs. E. A. Deacon of this town is Vice-President of the local Women's Christian Temperance Union. She is a lady of splendid capabilities, and these she has always directed towards the uplifting of humanity.

What Mrs. Deacon says is attested in East Randolph without question. No one has ever doubted her truthfulness or honesty of purpose.

Mrs. Deacon says:—"My attention was first called to the remarkable curative value of Dodd's Kidney Pills, through the cure of a literary lady who was a friend of mine, and who from mental overwork was on the verge of insanity. After the failure of her physician to help her, her husband was advised to have her try Dodd's Kidney Pills, which she did with gratifying results. She used five boxes before she was completely cured, but at the end of two months' treatment, she was her own happy, brilliant self once more.

"Feeling languid and worn out myself, I thought they would perhaps be a help to me, and I am very glad to say that two boxes made a new woman of me. I feel ten years younger, am in the very best of health, and appreciate that it was owing through the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills. I give them highest endorsement."

These cases are becoming very common in Cattaraugus County, and many ladies have had experiences similar to those of Mrs. Deacon and her friend.

What Dodd's Kidney Pills have done for these suffering women they will do for anyone who gives them a fair trial. They are 50c a box, six boxes for \$2.50. Buy them from your local druggist if you can. If he cannot supply you, send to the Dodd's Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Old Roman Roads.

The Roman roads were built with a substratum of heavy blocks, of the stone most abundant in the neighborhood, covered with a layer of smaller stones or gravel. They were highest in the middle, with a trench on each side to carry off the water, and no trees or shrubs were allowed to grow within 100 paces of either bank.

Did I Forget?

She—I do believe you forgot that this was our wedding day's third anniversary.

He—Indeed, I didn't. I just met the second of the notes I negotiated to buy the furniture when we were married.

Indianapolis Press.

Clothes oft bespeak the man, but a fellow can get pretty drunk in spher calumnet just the same.

THE TWENTY-FOUR PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES



roe, Jackson (second inauguration), Pierce, Lincoln (second inauguration), Grant, Garfield, Benjamin Harrison and McKinley.

Washington Takes the Oath.

The oath was administered to Washington at his first inauguration by Chancellor Livingston, of New York, and at his second by Justice William Cushing, of Massachusetts. To John Adams the oath was administered by Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut and Chief Justices of the United States Supreme Court have officiated in a similar capacity ever since. All our subsequent Presidents have been sworn in by five men—Chief Justices John Marshall of Virginia, Roger B. Taney of Maryland, Salmon P. Chase and Morrison R. Waite, of Ohio, and Melville W. Fuller of Illinois. Marshall, appointed by Adams, had the honor of swearing in Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams and Jackson—an unblemished record, covering nine presidential terms. Taney, appointed by Jackson, swore in successively Van Buren, William Henry Harrison, Polk, Tyler, Taylor, Pierce, Buchanan and Lincoln (first term). Chase, appointed by Lincoln, administered the oath to Lincoln (second term) and to Grant both terms. Waite, appointed by Grant, administered it to Hayes, Garfield and Cleveland (first time), and Fuller, appointed by Cleveland, administered it to Benjamin Harrison, Cleveland (the second time) and McKinley.

The longest inaugural address on record was that of William Henry Harrison, which was indeed formidable, comprising 8,578 words. The shortest inaugural address was Washington's second, consisting of only 134 words. Lincoln's second comes next to it in point of brevity. Polk's, Benjamin Harrison's and Monroe's were long, but they fell short of William Henry Harrison's by about 4,000 words.

So far as the inauguration of late years is the ball, which gives a sort of finishing touch to the festivities of an exciting day. All of our twenty-eight inaugurations in the past, beginning with Washington's first, have had this adjunct except seven. These were Washington's second, Adams', both of Jefferson's, Jackson's first, Pierce's and Hayes'. In each case the absence of the ball feature has been significant of the state of the popular mind or the scruples of the administration dominating

latter, according to an old chronicle, all society was represented to do honor to the President and his beautiful spirited wife, Mrs. Dolly Madison, who from all accounts was as charming a woman and hostess in her day as Mrs. Grover Cleveland is in our own.

Monroe's first inaugural ball, likewise held at Davis', was pronounced splendid. His second, held at Brown's Hotel, was described as gay and joyous, happening, as it did, in the midst of an era of good feeling.

John Quincy Adams' inaugural ball was held at the assembly rooms, now Kernan's Theater. It was a highly polite gathering, being the last of the old style functions preceding the Jacksonian "flood."

Jackson's ball, given on the night of his second inauguration, occurred at the Central Masonic Hall, which then stood on the site now occupied by the old Globe printing office. It was not particularly brilliant, and aside from the presidential party the chief notables present, if such they could be considered, were the Board of Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Washington, with the Mayor and officers of the corporation.

Van Buren's induction into office was signaled by two balls, but the President and high dignitaries attended but one of them, that held at Carus's Assembly Rooms.

Three Balls for Harrison.

William Henry Harrison on the night of his inauguration went Van Buren one better, three balls being given in the course of the evening, and the President attending each in turn. He was received with warmest demonstrations of attachment and respect. The price of tickets varied, \$10 being the highest.

At Polk's inauguration the balls diminished to two—one at Carus's at \$10 per ticket, and a very "swell" affair, and the other at the National Theater on Louisiana avenue, between 5th and 6th streets, at \$5 per ticket. Polk attended both, but supped only with the "true-blue five-dollar democracy," as John Quincy Adams remarks in his diary.

Taylor, not to be outdone by William Henry Harrison, also had three balls to grace his inauguration. One was at the Grand saloon at temporary structure erected for the occasion in Judiciary Square; another was at Jackson Hall, and the third at Carus's. The

Cleveland's first inaugural ball, at the Pension Office, then newly completed and gorgeously decorated for the occasion, was a truly memorable function. More than 8,000 people filled the building at one time, while many thousands more outside awaited an opportunity to enter. The new President arrived at 10 o'clock and led off in the grand march with Miss Katharine Bayard, daughter of his Secretary of State, on his arm.

All subsequent inaugural balls have been held in the Pension Office, where the decorations in each case have eclipsed those of its predecessors.

OATHS ARE SELDOM HEARD.

Profanity Becoming Less Conspicuous Except in Small Villages.

"It was reading the other day," said a New York lawyer, "of a visit paid by a Boston man to a little village in Vermont. He declared that all the men and boys swore incessantly in their conversation; that with their profanity had become instinctive, commonplace and even necessary. It had through long use lost all its force of emphasis; had become an inseparable part of everyday and simple speech.

"I believe this to be true. The little villages I have visited, both in New York and the west, do more swearing to the inhabitant, ten times over, than you will hear in the city of New York. To my mind the elimination of profanity from the daily conversation is a matter of culture rather than of religion. Men cease to swear from gentlemanly instincts, just as they avoid other forms of vulgarity. I attended a club where several hundred men lunch each day—men of all lines, of trade and of professions, men who smoke and drink their wines and liquors within reasonable bounds. But they didn't swear. You will not hear one oath a day, and when you do it is part of some story that is told and is dropped in for picturesque emphasis.

"The same thing holds true of the men I meet in other walks of life. You don't hear much of it from the teamsters and other workmen upon the streets. I have heard more oaths from one country man in one summer than from all the men I have met in New York for the past ten years."

It's hard to convince an honest man that the world is full of thieves.

HOW MANY?
What schemes of empire every day are planned.
Never to be;
What golden ships are every hour manned.
And lost at sea.
What brilliant hopes do every minute rise majestic.
To longed-for goals of fair and sunny skies.
From which they fall.
What bright new dreams are dreamed away in peace.
That lasts not long.
What fond desires yearning for release.
Are breathed in song.
What songs are sung that vanish with the day.
In darkest night.
What daring spirits never pass away.
In bitter fight.
W. SYDNEY HILLYER.

The Separation Deed.

BY EDWARD F. FENCE.

"It is usual, I believe," he said, "before dissolving partnership, to take accounts. Let us see what we each brought into the firm."

"You begin," she answered.
"I brought fair ability, energy, ambition, a decent position, means of comfortable life, an unblemished name; every one said I wasn't a 'bad sort,' and more than all, I brought deep, true, passionate love."

Said the woman:
"I brought beauty"—her statement was splendidly true—"youth. Perhaps little else; for it was generous of you to marry the daughter of an undischarged bankrupt."

"What have we got out of our marriage?" continued the husband. "Let me speak. Of course the honeymoon was a failure; poets and novelists—he spoke bitterly—"told wicked, ridiculous lies about honeymoons; they are never wholly happy—unless, perhaps, when it is the wife's second honeymoon. After that, three months of exquisite, almost mad, joy; then four months of happiness, followed by three of contentment, ending in a year of gradually increasing misery."

"Of course the honeymoon was a failure," she answered. "The next three months were happy, the following four not bad, the subsequent three indifferent, and the year was intolerable. You got more out of the business than I, for you put more in. Alas! I had not the beautiful mad love as capital, and yet—"

"And yet?" interrupted the man, misunderstanding. "You have wasted that capital, and the beautiful mad love is gone; and I, who once would have died for you, more than that, would have lived disgracefully for you—I do not believe in the love—I do not honor marriage—am content to dissolve partnership, willing that we should part as friends."

"Content? Willing?" she asked.
"Me, what do you regret most?"
"I regret my bankruptcy," he said.

"I began our partnership with what I thought a splendid, inexhaustible fund of love. I look back to moments of happiness before description, and now I am insolvent in love. After all, I believe," he continued, with a pleasant, manly smile, "I believe that it is better to have loved and lost, even if it be the love and not the sweetheart that one has lost. Do you regret nothing? What clings in your mind?"

She shook her head. "Come, you should tell me. There, on the table near you, is the deed of dissolution, the separation deed—it hasn't even been engrossed on parchment, but it is printed on paper; at the end are two seals. We execute the dissolution deed by putting our fingers on the seals; the partnership was executed with our lips. In a quarter of an hour Mr. Hawkins, the lawyer, will be here to witness the execution. Tell me."

She shook her head again—her splendid head, regular in features, delightful in complexion, crowned with gorgeous auburn hair, illumined by deep, large, violet eyes.

"You regret nothing?"
With a sigh she answered:
"I regret that you have cast your pearls before me. I regret that I have misprized and lost your love, that I gave you little in return. I regret that my very inability to return your love truly has irritated me by making me feel your debt; that feeling of irritation has helped to make you miserable and me miserable, too."

"I did not use the word regret quite in that sense," he answered. "I meant, is there nothing you look back to of happiness that yet lives in your memory?"

She put down the fan that had fluttered in her tender hands, and, with half a smile, half a blush, answered:
"There is one thing, one moment that I regret."

He rose and walked up and down the room, the daintily furnished room, everything in which was a note in a dead love song.

"A year ago, almost to the day, certainly tomorrow, we were at Etaples, you recollect."

"It was for economy I went, because it was ridiculously cheap and very pretty, and I hated Boulogne."

"I remember how we wandered about; how, alas, we quarreled in the lovely pine woods—or, to be true, I quarreled and you suffered—and the splendid sea shore, where I said bitter things, because my friends were at Trouville, and I at the quiet Paris Plage, and you were sad and silent."

"My dear," he interrupted, "I was greatly to blame."

"Hush! you must not interrupt. Then, one day, we took a boat, a clumsy boat, and sailed out, despite the warnings of the fishermen. I didn't care what happened; we had quarreled—or rather I, at lunch, said harsh things."

"My dear," he interrupted, "there were faults on both sides; they rendered life intolerable and love impossible, but—"

She paused, and looked at the hands—firm, plump and white, and decked with lovely rings of curious workmanship. He, too, looked at them, and sighed. She sighed.

"But out we went. Then the skies became dark; the water darkened; too, and grew rough, and you tried to turn; we were far, far away from shore; you must have been looking at me instead of the land, or you would have seen that we were floating fast in a current. With an effort you brought the boat round and pulled for safety. Oh! you looked splendid. Your thin jersey showed the lines of your strong, supple body, and the muscles of your arms and chest rose superbly, and your manly face, flushed and firm, fascinated me."

The man smiled half scornfully.
"You flattered, and I don't think I was frightened. I didn't care what happened. Then the rotten oar cracked, and you bound it round with your handkerchief; but it was still weak, so you tore off a long strip of my petticoat to bind it with, and you drifted, drifted out. When at last you tried again, it snapped, and the blade fell into the sea. Then you came to me, in the stern, and took the tiller from my hands. You put your arm round my waist, and said, 'Do not be afraid, dear wife! I knew we were drifting out to the open sea, storm and death, and was aware that you knew it. Don't be afraid, little wife,' you said, and suddenly put your arms round my neck."

"I remember."
"Yes, I know; let me go on. You brought my face to yours, and laid your lips on mine. Oh, that kiss—that kiss! It still stings on my lips. In it I felt the depth of your love; I felt that I loved you—felt that we were man and wife, and the only beings alive on land and sea. That kiss is what I regret—that kiss, the one moment of rapture in my life."

She paused.
"I remember."

"Why did that foolish steamer save us? I could have died there, happy in your arms—quite happy."

"Yes, quite. To think that we quarreled within a week—at least, I did—and things went worse than ever afterward! What are we women made of? The old song is wrong—we are made of gall and wormwood and marble. To think that we are here, and that paper lies there! You've acted very handsomely, allowing me more than half your income, and letting me keep the flat."

"Do you think I could live in it after you have gone?" he answered with a break in his voice. "There's nothing in it that does not speak of you—it's a graveyard of memories."

She looked at him over the fan and saw tears in his eyes. Then she rose and walked across the room.

"Herbert," she said, in a timid voice, after a long pause, "it is 4 o'clock. He will be here in five short minutes to see that gruesome deed executed."

The man bowed his head and hid his face in his hands.

She took out her handkerchief—a ridiculous bit of lawn and lace—and touched her eyes.

"Herbert, tomorrow is just a year after that day; the night train starts at 8 o'clock. If we went to Etaples, we might find that kiss again."

He jumped up, tears in his eyes and a smile on his lips.

"You mean to say—"

"He caught her in his arms and pressed his lips long and passionately on her mouth."

"I don't think we really need go to Etaples," she said, with a smile, after a long pause, "but it will be a pleasant little honeymoon."

He rang the bell, told the servant to tell Mr. Hawkins that no one was at home, and she bade the girl pack her things instantly. When the girl left the room, they both took hold of the deed, and slowly, gravely tore it into a great many small pieces.

"It is a new way," he observed, "of executing deeds of separation."—The Hearstone.

Spiritualists in the Congress.

Almost any day may be heard in the House cloakroom some rare and inexplicable tale of spirits. Among the Representatives are many deeply interested in the theories of spiritualism, themselves often taking part in seances. The talk is often very full of "mediums," "trances," "materializations," "spirit world," "control," and other terms peculiar to the spiritualists' doctrines. Chief among those interested in the spiritualist manifestations is Representative Gaston, of Pennsylvania. He has made a life study of them and ranks as one of the most learned men on the subject. He has pursued his investigations so far as to admit being a believer in some phases of the question. Mr. Gaston's knowledge of the spiritualist doctrine and his investigations have made him known over almost the whole world. He has made contributions to the literature of the subject which are recognized as unprejudiced. He is the leader of the "Tylidale Chautauqua," in New York, where the spiritualists of the United States have their annual gatherings. Representative Brownlow, of Tennessee, is also interested in the subject, and confesses to having had several strange experiences with spirits that he frequently recites to cloakroom listeners very effectively.—Washington Times.

Wales Represented in the Mayflower.

There is a connecting link between South Wales and the Pilgrim Fathers. One of their number was a young man named William Bradford, a weaver. He was one of the family of Bradford, of Bettws, near Bridgend. He was a quiet, studious young man, who by his reading improved himself greatly. During their first winter at New Plymouth their governor died and they elected Bradford in his stead.—Cardiff Western Mail.

A London journal declared that of the 700,000 children of school age in the London School Board area, 700,000 are always absent.

At the Kansas City stockyards a Hereford cow was recently sold for \$7,700, the highest price on record.



WHENCE THEY CAME.

Potatoes came from far Virginia; Parsnips were sent us from Sardinia; French beans, low growing on the earth.

To distant India trace their birth; But scarlet runners, gay and tall, That climb upon your garden wall— A cheerful sight to all around— In South America were found.

The onion traveled here from Spain; The leek from Switzerland we gain. Jarlde from Sicily obtain. Spinach in far Syria grows; Two hundred years ago or more Brazil the artichoke sent o'er. And southern Europe's seacoast shore Beet root on us bestows.

When 'Lizabeth was reigning here, Peas came from Holland, and were dear.

The south of Europe lays its claim To beans; but some from Egypt came. The radishes both thin and stout, Native of China are, no doubt; But turnips, carrots and sea kale, With celery so crisp and pale, Are products of our own fair land, And cabbage, a goodly tribe, Which abler pens might well describe, Are also ours, I understand.

—London Young Folks Rural.

KOREAN CANDY.

Rice is not only the "staff of life" in Korea, but from it a great many native luxuries are made, including candy—for the Koreans eat sugar. Their candy looks like peanut-candy, but would by no means fill its place to an American boy or girl. If it pulled it becomes quite white, and resembles our molasses candy very much, but is not so sweet. A stick of Korean candy costs one piece of cash—equal to only one-tenth of an American cent.

STONE FORTTELLS THE WEATHER.

It is said that there is a stone in the northern part of Finland which is used as a barometer by the people of the village near which it stands. This strange and accommodating stone, called "Ilmakivi" in Finnish, turns black or blackish gray when it is about to rain, but on the approach of fine weather is thickly mottled with white spots.

It is supposed to be a species of fossil, mixed with clay, and containing rock salt, nitre, or ammonia. These chemical substances have great attraction for moisture, and the dampness of atmosphere that precedes a storm, acts upon them and renders them almost invisible. But when the air is dry and sunny weather is in store for that part of the world these chemicals become dry in turn and show up plainly in the white spots that the Finns have learned to use as a weather guide.

THE LUMP IN SARAH'S THROAT.

Her name was Sarah Moore. All of the Moore family were round and rosy and jolly. And Sarah was the roundest and rogiest and jolliest of them all. Papa and mamma and Anna and Mary all called her Sunshine. So, when she went to school for the first time, she said: "My school name is Sarah Moore, but my home name is just Sunshine." After that Miss Gray often called her "More Sunshine." If you knew her well, and saw the light in her eyes, the gold in her hair, and the laugh hidden away in her dimples, you would call her Sunshine, too.

Papa was going to the city to spend New Year's Day with Grandma Moore. Sarah wanted to go, too. So, on New Year's Eve, her new red dress with its pretty ruffles, her new red coat and hat, and her little shoes and stockings—red, too—were all laid out, ready to be put on the next morning.

Of course Sunshine wanted to go. What little girl doesn't want to go to grandma's to eat New Year's dinner? But if only mamma could go, too! Some way, whenever Sunshine thought of mamma, the very dearest name in the world—a queer, lumpie, feeling came into her little throat—"froat," she called it.

At bedtime the lump grew bigger. When she was all tucked into bed, and mamma bent to kiss her, she said: "If you think, mamma, that you will be too lonesome without me to-morrow, I just as soon not go."

Mamma smiled. "I shall think what a good time you and papa are having," she said. "Good night, dear."

A little time afterward Sunshine called, "Mamma."

"Yes, dear."

"You don't s'pose, mamma, that twid snow so hard to-morrow that we can't go, do you?"

"No, Sunshine, I think not."

A long time afterward Mamma was surprised to hear a sweet, tired, little voice say: "Mamma, I most wish it would snow."

But it did not. The morning was as clear and bright as New Year's morning should be. Sarah kissed Anna and Mary and Grandma and Grandpa Brown, each once, and mamma—many times. Then she took papa's hand, and away they went to the station. But you would never have thought that her name was Sunshine. She looked so sober.

The house was quiet for fifteen long, long minutes. Then there was a sudden bang of the front door, a rush of little feet down the hall, and the sitting-room door flew open, and Sunshine herself sprang into mamma's arms.

"Oh, mamma," she said, "oh, mamma! My throat's felt so bad all this morning, and when the train whistled something choked me so! I just couldn't stand it, mamma, so I came back. I ran all the way."

Anna and Mary and Grandpa and Grandma Brown all laughed a little. But mamma didn't. Mamma only kissed her. And some way that kiss made the big, achey lump in her throat ever so much better.

When story-time and bedtime came together, Sunshine, cuddled down in mamma's lap, said: "Mamma, what kind of a sick was it made my throat feel so queer like as I couldn't swallow this morning?"

Mamma smiled her own lovely smile. "I think, dear, it was a homesick," she said. Then she went on with the story—*And Mamma's*.

kind of a sick was it made my throat feel so queer like as I couldn't swallow this morning?"

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ROLLS AND RED PEGGY.

Rollo was a puppy—a big mastiff puppy. He lived in the city with a Mr. and Mrs. James, and their little daughter, Bessie.

Mr. and Mrs. James thought a great deal of Rollo, or they could never have had patience with him; for puppies are capable of much mischief and young Rollo was no exception. He seemed determined to try his teeth on everything; but just when Mrs. James began to feel as if she could not much longer have every valuable article in the house chewed up, she hit upon a funny plan for managing him.

It happened that a new doll for little Bessie had just arrived, which so pleased her that the old favorite—a doll made of red flannel, and named "Red Peggy"—generally lay neglected in a corner.

As Rollo was settling himself one day to chew a little stocking, Mrs. James tossed Red Peggy toward him, telling him to bite that if he must bite something!

From that hour Red "Peggy" was adopted by the young mastiff. He carried her with him about the house, even took her sometimes to call on the neighbors, and would carry her down street if not watched. Rollo's treatment of her did not greatly improve Red Peggy's looks, but that made no difference to him. He seemed to like to play with his doll as if he were a little girl, instead of a dog.

One day, when he had been biting his little companion a long time, Mrs. James said to him reproachfully: "Why Rollo, how do you abuse poor Red Peggy?"

Rollo raised his head and looked at his mistress a minute or two, as if he were thinking over what she had said. Then, in a very repentant way, he began to lick his doll; nor did he stop until he had licked her all over. That is a dog's way of kissing.

Another time Rollo trotted over to visit a neighbor across the street. Of course Red Peggy went too. The man to whom he was paying the visit wished to send a paper over to Mr. James, and thought he would have Rollo carry it. So he took Red Peggy away from the mastiff, laid her on the step, putting the paper instead in Rollo's mouth, then told him to carry it home.

Rollo gave a dignified wag of the end of his tail and trotted to the gate, where he stopped and thought a minute; then he laid down the paper and went straight back for Red Peggy.

Several attempts ended in the same way. At last the doll was carefully rolled in the paper, which was then given to Rollo with the sharp order, "Go home!"

Rollo trotted away quickly; but when he reached the middle of the road he deliberately laid down his bundle, poked his nose into it till he found his beloved Red Peggy, lifted her out and then ran triumphantly home with her, leaving the paper in the road.

In fact, so long as I knew Rollo, he never would obey any command which forced him to lay his dear Red Peggy down, nor go to any place where he must leave her behind, in this way quite outdoing little girls in his love for his doll.—Little Folks.

Names of Flowers.

The peculiarities of flowers in color, form, or smell have given birth to poet-fancies about them, which are more remarkable for monotony of invention than for beauty of feeling. As a general rule, flowers spring from tears if they are white, from blushes or from blood if they are red. Lilies of the valley are in France the Virgin's tears; anemones in Bion's idyl are the tears of Venus for Adonis; and the heliotropium, which, according to Pliny, was supposed to have sprung from the tears of Helen, was probably a white flower. If we may believe Catullus the rose is red from blushing for the wound it inflicted on the foot of Venus as she hastened to help Adonis. But if Stephen Herriek is right, who of all our old poets deals more fancifully with flowers, roses were originally white, till, after being worsted in a dispute as to whether their whiteness excelled that of Sappho's breast, they blushed and "first became red."

This is very like Ovid's account of the mulberry fruit having been originally white, till it blushed forever after witnessing the tragedy enacted beneath it of the sad suicides of Pyramus and Thisbe. In German folk-lore the heath owes its color to the blood of the slain heathen, apparently in recollection of Charlemagne's method of converting the Saxons, the two words being connected in the same way as are pagans and pagans; for, as in Latin the inhabitants of the country villages far from the Christian culture of the towns came to be called pagans, so in German the inhabitants of the uncultivated fields where the heath (or heide) grew came to be known as heathen (or heide).—Leslie's Weekly.

Death and Snuff.

A certain Margaret Wilson, of Westminster, who was an inveterate snuff taker, enjoyed that a quantity of Scotch snuff should be placed in her coffin. She also ordered that the arrangements connected with her funeral should be as follows: Six men to be my bearers, who are known to be the greatest snuff-takers in the parish of St. James, Westminster. Instead of mourning, each to wear a snuff-colored beaver hat, which I desire may be brought for the purpose and given to me. Six maidens of my acquaintance to bear my pall, each to carry a box filled with the best Scotch snuff, to take for their refreshment as they go along. Snuff was also to be thrown on the threshold of the deceased's house before the funeral procession passed out; snuff was to be strewn on the ground at every twenty yards in advance of the coffin, and the officiating clergyman's fee was to be proportionate to the quantity of snuff he consumed during the ceremony.—Household Words.

DANGER OF ICEBOATING.

SPORT IS EXHILARATING, BUT NOT FREE FROM PERIL.

Craft Are Not Easily Controlled When Under Full Headway. Speed Over a Mile a Minute. The Riskiest Proceeding is Jumping Cracks.

Although the question of the American or Canadian origin of the iceboat remains unsettled, says Beckles Wilson, as long ago as 1790 there were iceboats built at Poughkeepsie, and, indeed, the sport may claim to be the father of competitive yachting in America. The first Hudson River iceboat, the *Velox*, of which one still rigidly preserved, seems to have been simply a square box on three runners, with a small, flat-headed split sail. The forerunners were nailed to the sides of the box and the runner was set in an oak post with an iron tiller. But, after a period of neglect, the development of the iceboat was rapid. An iceboat to-day has her timbers arranged in the form of the letter "T." The perpendicular line of the letter represents the center timber, which runs from the boat, while the horizontal line represents the runner plank, on each end of which is affixed an iron runner very much like a large skate. On the top of the runner plank is the mast bench, in which the mast is stepped. Rails run diagonally from the stern end of the center timber side to points about half way between the mast and the ends of the runner plank. A couple of braces cross the center timber, into whose forward end is mortised the heel of the bowsprit from one side to the other.

But are not the dangers attending this sport such as to confine it to a few and to render its vague precarious? Not at all; the danger, although confessedly not contemptible, but whets the enthusiasts' appetite and ought, to become the means for all-in-whom stirs the blood of the true sportsman. The rare exhilaration that tingles one's every nerve when guiding a mighty iceboat over smooth ice in a stiff wind is unequalled by any other experience in the whole world. Some experts glory in being the most fearless and reckless ice yachtsmen in their district. One man I once heard of was daunted by nothing; snow, hummocks, and jagged masses of heavy ice were jumped or were smashed into, until on his return after a voyage his craft was torn and splintered as if raked fore and aft by shrapnel. His favorite amusement was to take unassuming visitors for a sail—an amusing hope that there would be wind enough to enable him to capsize. If this did not happen he was content, by a sudden turn, to fling the whole party, including, of course, himself, sprawling and helpless from the yacht, or else sail deliberately to the nearest airhole or ferry track.

Collisions at races in the days when the iceboats carried from 600 to 1,000 feet of sail used to be very common until the number of entries was limited. Yet even with the small number of competitors the great majority of spectators prudently remained ashore. You cannot watch the vagaries of an iceboat with impunity, for sometimes they take the bit from their driver, run away at a fearful speed and dash themselves to pieces. A typical accident of this kind, which might have been attended with great loss of life, is furnished by the case of the handsome ice yacht *Jack Frost*.

A fierce northwest gale, of many flaws and variations started the boat from her anchorage. Commodore Rogers, standing near by, sprang hastily after her, but only caught the end of the boom, whence he was quickly flung with great violence. The yacht, with guiding-rudder swinging, rushed toward a crowd of skaters and spectators, who, as many as were not panic-stricken, sought to get out of the way, whereupon the runaway, like a live thing, made directly for them at a terrible rate of speed, barely missing them, and, after some further evolutions, dashed between two yachts directly against the rocky shore, a complete wreck.

But the riskiest proceeding of all, and one productive of the most exciting adventures, is jumping "cracks." The owner of the *Aeolus*, with a friend, once took a trip which he will probably never forget to his dying day. The ice was safe and the wind strong on the journey up the river, and before returning the pair went ashore and spent an hour or two over lunch. Meanwhile the wind increased, but the sun's rays had caused the ice to expand until some large gaps had been made on its surface. On their return the yachtsmen, unaware of anything of this sort, set to with a will. At 2 o'clock, fresh burst of speed each uttered irrepressible yells of exultation, but in the midst of their enjoyment both were paralyzed to see, directly ahead, an impossible of evasion, a long reach of open water fully twenty feet across.

Before it was possible to alter their course by a fraction there was a swift and sudden splash and the runner plank threw a sheeted mass of water as high as the gaff. The abrupt shock as the rudder of the boat caught the farther edge of the ice tossed the man from the rudder-plank, causing him to perform a somersault high in midair, while the grip of the helmsman was not strong enough to prevent his sliding forward into the water, partly under the "box." Fortunately, the men escaped death by drowning and quitted the scene without any broken bones, leaving the *Aeolus* spinning round and round in the current.

To those who have never seen an iceboat dart away and shrink to a mere speck on the horizon in a few minutes the speed, were it not well vouchered for, would be wholly incredible. A gentleman residing at Poughkeepsie wished to speak to his brother who had just started by train for New York. He, therefore, sprang into his iceboat, sprang passed the train, although it was an express, and was on the platform of the station at Newburgh when the train drew up. At one point of his journey he had made two miles in one minute. Nevertheless, in spite of the various published records, it may confidently be stated that the greatest speed is never recorded, because it always occurs when no one is expecting it. Over 100 miles in an hour is, however, an authenticated performance.

A GHOST WITH A BROOMSTICK.

After Burying His Wife Scherneck Went Home and Felt Her Wrath Physically.

Some days ago a joiner named Louis Scherneck, living in the rue d'Alsace in Levallois-Perret (Seine) took his wife to the Beaujon hospital for treatment. Then he went on a spree, which he kept up for two weeks.

At the end of that period he thought it was about time for him to visit his wife and find out how she was progressing. He went to the hospital and asked to see Mrs. Scherneck.

The clerk, catching the name precisely, feared that he asked for "Mme. Scherneck," a woman who had died just two days before and whose body was about to be taken to the cemetery.

"There is her funeral starting now," said the official, pointing to a hearse.

There were no mourners to follow the hearse. The dead woman was poor and friendless. Scherneck, convinced that his wife's body was in the hearse, followed it to Saint-Ouen. The last prayers were recited, and while the gravedigger was filling up the grave Scherneck knelt and prayed, after which he left the cemetery and purchased a wooden cross and a wreath in a store adjoining the place. He placed them carefully on the grave, knelt again in prayer, and then proceeded to the nearest saloon to mend his broken heart. He continued his spree for five days more.

Meanwhile his wife returned from the hospital sound in body and mind. She heard of her husband's prolonged spree, but knew nothing of her supposed funeral.

While she was shopping he returned in a glorious condition, and, without undressing, threw himself on the bed. She returned to find him snoring like a foghorn. She allowed him to sleep for some hours, and at last proceeded to wake him up with a broomstick. She succeeded marvelously.

With a yell Scherneck jumped up and ran out of the house. At full speed he fled through the streets until he came to the police station. There he told the officer in charge that the ghost of his wife was in his house raising Cain.

The officer thought he was crazy. But to investigate the affair he went to the Scherneck home, and sure enough, there he found Mme. Scherneck putting the place in order and very much astonished at the precipitate flight of her husband.

A little inquiry developed the truth in the case, but Scherneck insists that he is a widower and that the ghost of his wife haunts his house. Now nothing can induce him to go home. But later on the ghost will have something to say in the matter.—Paris correspondence of the New York *Courier* des Etats Unis.

SODA FOUNTAIN CHOCOLATE.

Suggestions For Serving It Hot in Winter Time.

The soda water fountain formerly ministered to popular comfort only in summer. All the beverages served at that season were cold, therefore. But of late years it has been a common practice in drug stores in cities to serve coffee, chocolate, beef tea, clam broth and a number of other "hot drinks." The American Druggist recently offered some hints regarding the preparation of hot chocolate. It says that many druggists simply make a sweetened solution of chocolate, to which is added either condensed milk or fresh cream. But the publication just mentioned recommends adding a little corn starch, and gives the following formula:

Powdered chocolate, four ounces; corn starch, four drams; hot water, two pints, and sugar, two and a half pounds. Mix the chocolate and corn starch intimately together, and add six ounces of cold water in divided portions, rubbing down in a mortar until a homogeneous, creamy mixture results. Now pour on the hot water, stir well, and boil until the starch is thoroughly cooked, making up the loss by evaporation with more water; add the sugar and stir until dissolved; when cold add one and one-fourth fluid drams of vanilla extract.

The above constitutes the chocolate syrup, and to serve it as hot chocolate, draw about two ounces in a six-ounce mug, add condensed milk or cream and fill with hot water.

Where the trade is limited the chocolate may be prepared fresh for each customer. It impresses some people to see it made in this way. Powdered chocolate for fountain use will be found best adapted for the extemporaneous preparation of hot chocolate. The modulus operandi is to take one and one-half teaspoonfuls of the powder, enough hot water to convert it into a smooth paste, add sugar and cream, and fill the mug with hot water; the result is a cup of delicious hot chocolate.

Cat Came Back One Hundred Miles.

Not long ago E. M. Howard, moved from New Hampton to Stratham, N. H., the towns being about one hundred miles apart. In the car with other goods was placed the household cat, an angora, which upon arrival at Stratham was quickly released. She soon disappeared and was seen no more.

A few days Mr. Howard received a letter from his mother in New Hampton, saying that the cat had returned to her old home, the date of her arrival being four days after her disappearance from Stratham.

The cause of the cat's long journey was revealed when she sought out a family of kittens, of whose existence the Howard family were in ignorance. She was seen carrying them, one after another, from one barn to another, nearly—New York Sun.

Among the thousands buried in potter's field in New York, there is not a single Chinaman.

A single snowflower breathes out twenty gallons of water in a day.

PERFECTION IN WIGS.

Some Not to be Distinguished From Nature—Like-life Beards Also.

"Wigs," said a wig maker, "are now made vastly more natural and lifelike in appearance than formerly. There was a time when a wig was plainly a wig; when if you met in the street a man wearing one, you would say: 'There goes a man with a wig.' But you couldn't say that now of the best wigs."

More difficult still to make in a natural and lifelike manner is hair to be worn on the face, as beard and mustaches. Such an article might be necessary to cover a wound or the mark of a surgical operation. This is now done so perfectly that the presence of any false work would never be suspected, even on the closer inspection to which the face would naturally be subjected.

Here, for instance, is a man who, to cover the mark of an operation on his upper lip, wears a mustache; but he is in these days provided with one that is in appearance so perfectly natural that nobody would ever take it for anything but the growth of nature. Here is a man, for instance, wearing a beard, who has burned one side of his face, say under the ear. Of course that place must be filled up, and there is made to be worn there a patch of false beard. Every morning, as regularly as he puts on his clothes, the wig-maker puts on that patch of beard, and it is so perfectly made and adjusted and matched that nobody would ever for a moment even suspect its presence. There are more cases of this sort—that is, of false hair worn on the face—than you would think.